FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

*Eastern Europe*

*Vol II No 052* *15 March 1984*

INTRABLOC

Kulikov Visits Hungary During 'Soyuz-84' AA 1
Arrives 14 March [Budapest] AA 1
Received by Lazar [Budapest Television] AA 1
Departs 15 March [Budapest] AA 1
Pact Armies Message to Honecker After Maneuvers AA 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 9 Mar]

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

Sundic Comments on Reviving Euromissile Dialogue [Zagreb] BB 1
Romanian CDE Envoy Urges 'Serious Negotiations' BB 2
[AGERPRES]
Polish Delegate Speaks at Stockholm Conference [PAP] BB 2
Leuschner Views CDE's Arms Budget Discussion BB 3
[East Berlin]
Bulgarian Geneva Envoy on Averting Nuclear War [BTA] BB 4
SCINTEIA Advocates Nuclear-Free Border Areas BB 5
[AGERPRES 14 Mar]
MTI: NATO Not Interested in Genuine MBFR Talks BB 6
[Heltai]

BULGARIA

'Declaration' on Antonov Reimprisonment C 1
Ministers Meet Serbian Economic Delegation C 1
Cooperation Protocol Signed [TANJUG] C 2
KOOPERATIVNO SELO Cited on USSR Economic Ties C 2
Zhivkov Addresses Sofia City BCP Conference C 3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CSSR-Soviet Economic Cooperation Lauded D 1
[Editorial in RUDE PRAVO 13 Mar]
Strougal Receives Romanian Deputy Premier D 3
Bilak Receives North Korean Ambassador D 3
[RUDE PRAVO 10 Mar]
Czech Labor Minister Meets SRV Counterpart D 3
Fojtik Meets USSR TV, Radio Committee Chairman D 4
Protocols Signed at Socialist TV, Radio Meeting D 4
Jakes, Kempny Depart for GDR at SED Invitation D 4
Strougal's Education Speech Highlights D 4
["(MS)" in RUDE PRAVO 13 Mar]
'Excessive' Electricity Consumption Noted D 6
Citizens Assured of Relatives' Safety in Iraq D 6

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC


Honecker Meets SPD Bundestag Group Leader Vogel E 1
'Great Openness' in Talks E 1
DPA on SPD-SED Meetings E 2
Vogel Press Conference E 3
More on Vogel Remarks E 4
Soelle Receives FRG Economics Minister Lambsdorff E 5
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 13 Mar]
GDR Builds New Wall Near Brandenburg Gate [DPA] E 5
Stoph, ECE's Sahlgren Discuss East-West Dialogue E 5
Mittag Rejects Trade Barriers E 5
Military Accord With Libya Signed in Berlin [JANA] E 6
Hoffmann-Led Military Delegation To Visit USSR E 6
Stoph Receives Afghan Education Minister E 6
Briefs: USSR, Bulgarian Trade Agreements; E 7
Cultural Cooperation With Poland


HUNGARY


Civil Rights Appeal by 'Democratic Opposition' F 1
Kadar Meets with Greek Communist Delegation F 1
Delegation Ends 3-Day Visit F 1
Lazar Visits Szabolcs County in Northeast F 1


POLAND


Sejm Delegation Holds Economic Talks in Tokyo G 1
Japanese Reportage [cross-reference] G 1
Services Investigate Forged PZPR Letter G 1
Western Media: Episcopate Debate on Crucifixes G 1
Crucifix Issue Debated [Vatican City] G 1
Statement Issued [AFP] G 2
Presidium Discusses Agriculture, Food Economy G 2
PZPR-ZSL Decisions on Agricultural Development G 3
[TRYBUNA LUDU 8 Mar]
NOWE DROGI Article Criticizes Adam Schaff G 6
[Ladosz, Feb]
GUS Releases February Production Statistics G 12
Briefs: Writer's Union Board Meets G 12


ROMANIA


Turkish Trade Official Meets With Ceausescu H 1
Received by Dascalescu H 1
Angolan Foreign Minister Arrives 14 March H 2
Iranian Foreign Minister Velayati Arrives H 2


YUGOSLAVIA


Reportage on Spiljak's Activities in Austria I 1
Visits Parliament, City Hall I 1
Talks With Benya, Sinowatz I 1
Spiljak Toast at 14 Mar Dinner I 2
Summary of Meetings I 3

Kosovo Presidency Head Addresses Youth Meeting I 4
Slovene Papers Criticize Djuranovic, Others I 5
[Pjevic in BORBA 3/4 Mar]
Briefs: PRC Economic Ties I 6

KULIKOV VISITS HUNGARY DURING 'SOYUZ-84'

Arrives 14 March

LD141637 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] Viktor Kulikov, marshal of the Soviet Union, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, has arrived in Hungary. Marshal Kulikov is taking part in the "Soyuz-84" staff-leadership exercise of the Armies of Bulgaria, Romania, the Soviet Union, and Hungary.

Received by Lazar

LD141959 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] Gyorgy Lazar, member of the party's Politburo and government premier, has received in the parliament building Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact, who has visited our country on the occasion of the "Soyuz-84" exercise. Present at the meeting, held in a cordial, comradely atmosphere, were Mihaly Korom, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, and Army General Lajos Czinege, minister of defense.

Departs 15 March

LD150928 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] Marshal Viktor Kulikov has left Budapest. The commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Forces visited Hungary in connection with the "Soyuz-84" staff-command exercises.

PACT ARMIES MESSAGE TO HONECKER AFTER MANEUVERS

AU121521 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Mar 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The members of the Soviet Army, the Polish Army, and the National People's Army of the GDR that participated in the "Friendship-84" military exercises have sent a telegram to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary. The message, signed by Lieutenant General Nikolay Lushnichenko, member of the Military Council and head of the Political Directorate of the Northern Group of Soviet Armed Forces, reads:

The members of the Soviet Army, the Polish Army, and the National People's Army of the GDR that participated in the "Friendship-84" military exercises report from our friendship meeting that all tasks that were set have been successfully solved. Being aware of the increased military threat from the imperialism of the United States and the aggressive NATO bloc we have further strengthened our friendship and comradeship-in-arms in the course of the exercise and have made our military contribution to strengthening the defense strength of the countries of the socialist community. Thanks to the farsighted policy of the fraternal parties and the care of the working people our Armies united in the Warsaw Pact have everything necessary to resolutely rebuff any aggressor and smash him. We assure our parties of our unshakable will and our readiness to fulfill the patriotic and internationalist duty to defend peace and our peoples' socialist achievements.

SUNDIC COMMENTS ON REVIVING EUROMISSILE DIALOGUE

LD141829 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] Can a revival of the Soviet-American dialogue on Euromissiles be expected before the U.S. presidential elections. Here is Milika Sundic on the subject:

[Sundic] A Soviet statement on the meeting between Andrey Gromyko and U.S. Ambassador in Moscow Arthur Hartman rightly attracted the attention of the international public because it revealed in a somewhat unusual manner that the two superpowers, despite the undiminished polemics, are seeking a way out of the crisis which their relations have been in for more than 3 years. A TASS statement says that Gromyko and Hartman exchanged views on questions of Soviet-American relations and on certain international problems; immediately afterward the statement cites Andrey Gromyko's stance on the meeting: that the U.S. Administration has not begun to adopt more sensible positions on questions that affect Europe, or rather Euromissiles.

From a statement formulated in such a way it proceeds that Ambassador Hartman, who has just returned from Washington, presented to Gromyko the latest U.S. stands on trends in the world and in Soviet-American relations but that, judging by the TASS statement, they still do not satisfy the Soviet Government. Gromyko did not stop at that, because he told the ambassador as well that the Soviet Government will judge the real readiness of the United States to contribute to peace on the basis of its practical steps. In other words, Moscow is still waiting for the Reagan administration to remove the barriers which led to the breakdown of the Geneva talks on Euromissiles and the reduction of strategic nuclear weapons, that is, for the United States to desist from the deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles in West Europe, which has already begun. Of course, these are expectations which the Reagan administration will not fulfill, nor will the countries of West Europe be willing to go back on undertaken commitments although they are working on reducing the gap between Moscow and Washington.

The meeting between Konstantin Chernenko and West German SPD leader Hans Vogel, for example, reaffirmed that in the Western camp there are no divisions when it comes to the revival of the Soviet-American talks on Euromissiles. Vogel in fact proposed to Chernenko the merging of the talks on medium-range missiles with the talks on strategic weapons, which are also frozen, although they have not formally been broken off. What Vogel said to Chernenko does not bring into question the presence of U.S. missiles on FRG territory, but it also does not rule out cooperation between West European countries and the USSR, particularly not economic cooperation in which the USSR is also very interested.

Now the question arises as to whether it is possible to count on the revival of the Soviet-American dialogue before the U.S. presidential elections. It is difficult to give a real answer, but it is quite clear that U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles will not be withdrawn from West Europe even if there is a Democratic victory in the U.S. presidential elections. This question can be resolved only within the framework of a broader agreement on disarmament which is nowhere in sight at present. Therefore, even if there is a tendency to ignore the Reagan administration as a serious partner in any kind of negotiations, there is little chance that this will have any effect. Besides, there was no progress in Soviet-American talks even before the deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles in West Europe, so that neither Pershing nor cruise missiles can be taken as the reason for the breakdown of the dialogue between the two superpowers. By virtue of this, the United States and the Soviet Union have no alternative but to seek some other way of getting to the negotiating table, with the missiles which both sides have at their disposal, or without them, but equally on both sides. [sentence as heard]

ROMANIAN CDE ENVOY URGES 'SERIOUS NEGOTIATIONS'

AU142025 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1838 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] Stockholm AGERPRES 14/3/1984 -- Setting out from President Nicolae Ceausescu's conception on the ways and means to strengthen confidence and security and to promote the vital goal of disarmament in Europe, and from the concrete proposals issued by Romania to this end, on March 14 the Romanian chief delegate, Ambassador Constantin Ene, made an address in the plenum of the Stockholm conference, pointing out the imperious need for the current conference to pass on, as soon as possible, to real dialogue and serious negotiations. This is all the more necessary as the developments in the continent require that all European states take constructive urgent actions in view of a return to the policy of detente, collaboration and understanding, he said, adding: Achieving concrete measures at the conference could contribute not only to improving the situation in the continent but also could bear on the efforts aimed at solving other major international issues.

Referring, next, to the presentation, by eight countries, of the working document carrying the confidence building and security measures to be agreed upon by the conference the Romanian representative showed that both the approach and the proposals carried in the document are similar or close to the proposals made by Romania, and that alongside the other existing proposals they make a good base of cooperation in working out most efficient and useful confidence-building and security measures. Just as the neutral and nonaligned states, Romania believes that the Stockholm forum should proceed according to the CSCE procedural norms, outside the military alliances, each state participating in the conference on an equal footing, as an independent sovereign state. Given that the problems related to confidence building and security in Europe are of vital importance for all peoples in the continent, these issues can be solved only while taking into consideration the security interests of all participant states and through solutions worked out democratically, with their direct participation.

The Romanian representative pointed out that the current conference in Stockholm would meet the expectations of European peoples provided that it makes full use of the possibilities at hand for endorsement of efficient measures apt to result in confidence building and strengthened security in the continent, thus opening way to significant agreements for halting and reversing the course of the arms race. In this spirit stress was laid on the need for all participant delegations to use the nearly two-month long recess of the conference to make constructive consultations in order to pass on the direct negotiations at the resumption of proceedings, in view of meeting the task set for the all-European forum on confidence-building, security and disarmament in Europe.

POLISH DELEGATE SPEAKS AT STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE

LD142332 Warsaw PAP in English 2016 GMT 14 Mar 84

[By PAP correspondent Andrzej Nowicki]

[Text] STOCKHOLM 14 March -- Head of the Polish delegation Ambassador Wlodzimierz Konarski took the floor during a plenary session today, two days before the end of the first session of the Stockholm conference. He termed the passing round as a "useful" one. He said that it brought a clear picture of stands and expectations.

It showed that an important but also difficult negotiation process was started. This stems not only from the subject matter of the negotiations, concerning the security of states, but also from the fact that the conference's works were started at a particularly complex moment of international relations.

Ambassador Konarski presented once more the significance of political and military measures proposed by socialist states and adopted a stand on many opinions on this question expressed during the discussion. He stressed a continuing confrontation and hostility oriented policy and the stepped up arms race. Further course of the development of European relations, particularly on the East-West plane, becomes increasingly uncertain.

On the other hand, the striving by some participants to attain a "position of strength" becomes increasingly clear. In this situation, the adoption of measures [words indistinct] political and military intentions of states [words indistinct]. This is the basic principle guiding a proposal to sign a treaty on the non-use of force and maintaining (?peaceful) relations.

Poland's representative also stressed the need for taking steps to reduce the peril of nuclear conflict in Europe. He expressed hope that proposals to this effect, forwarded by socialist states, will be examined in detail. [Words indistinct] discussed the question of verification of the confidence and security building measures.

In conclusion, Ambassador Konarski voiced hope that a break in the conference's work would serve to analyze stands and to think on the [words indistinct]. This would create conditions for concrete talks in May 1984. The delegates of Denmark, Malta, Norway, Romania and the U.S. also spoke today.

They cited conviction that reaching agreement on the organization and methods of the conference's further work would be one of the most urgent questions at the second session starting on [word indistinst]

LEUSCHNER VIEWS CDE'S ARMS BUDGET DISCUSSION

DW141459 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1600 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Text] A freeze and reduction of military budgets is one of the proposals submitted by the socialist countries at the beginning of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament. Last week, this proposal was formulated more concretely and addressed to the NATO states. Our special correspondent Guenter Leuschner reports on the discussions being held on the topic in Stockholm:

The Sipri Peace Research Institute in Stockholm is one of the well-known institutes of this kind. When it recently reported that worldwide arms expenditures have doubled since 1978, the head of the Soviet delegation used the data to point to the urgent need to reduce arms expenditures. It is known that in the Western countries, particularly in the United States, military budgets are rapidly increasing. The consequences of this are also known. There is growing opposition, reaching even into parliamentary circles, to this disastrous development.

Military budgets are the locus, as it were, where the arms race crystallizes. Each component of this arms race costs money and therefore is reflected in the budget. Thus freezing these military budgets -- or even the smallest cut -- would be an expression of the desire to restrain the arms race. Less money means fewer weapons. Even the smallest steps in this direction would constitute confidence-building measures as understood within the framework of the Stockholm conference. For this reason, the Soviets introduced their proposal, and it is of no importance whether it is implemented in Stockholm or through negotiations between the two military blocs. What matters is the desire to implement it.

During the negotiations so far at this conference, nobody has appeared as a supporter of constantly increasing expenditures.

However, at the same time some Western representatives have put forward arguments against reducing arms budgets. This can only create suspicion. For instance, in referring to the equal rights and duties of all CSCE states, they say that any possible reduction of military budgets should involve all 35 CSCE countries equally and not just the members of the two military alliances.

Naturally, nobody has any objections to freezing all arms expenditures. However, equating the Vatican guards to Washington's missile arsenals -- and this is what it amounts to -- as a prerequisite for negotiations on this issue means evading a reasonable proposal. In addition, it is sometimes argued that the real danger does not emanate from armaments or the funds spent on them, but from the polical intentions connected with them. This is said as though the one could be separated from the other! For example, the intention to achieve military superiority can only be implemented with the requisite means: arms expenditures. Why else is the U.S. military budget growing at an excessive rate? Less money means fewer opportunities to carry through the worse intentions. Thus this argument is also an attempt to evade the issue.

The third and most basic arguments used is the thesis that the individual budgets must be made comparable before they can be reduced. Military budgets are not always easy to compare. Under capitalism, weapons producers make huge profits from their war production. Under socialism nobody profits -- not even in the direct sense of the word -- from armaments. This is reflected in the budgets, just as is the fact that profes-- sional soldiers cost more money than conscripts.

Statistics in the United States have often been manipulated by, for example, translating the cost of a tank in dollars into the cost of a tank in rubles, with the conclusion that the Soviet military budget must be much higher than it really is. the intention to establish comparable data through such simple calculations means instituting an unending argument and thereby dodging a reduction of arms budgets forever.

However, such differences must not be an obstacle to freezing or reducing arms expenditures. Because each country claims that it does not spend more on defense tha it considers necessary for its security interests, nothing effecting its security will change as a result of a stop or equal reduction of arms expenditures on both sides. Everyone will spend less money, and that is what is important.

Everything considered, the ARD [FRG first television network] correspondent who recently asked the West to take this proposal from the socialist countries seriously is right for the following three reasons: first, because otherwise the West's readiness to put an end to this arms mania would be cast in doubt; second, because in substance the proposals are reasonable; and third, because there currently are really not too many East-West talks on preventing the danger of war.

BULGARIAN GENEVA ENVOY ON AVERTING NUCLEAR WAR

AU141959 Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] Geneva, March 14 (BTA) -- At a plenary session of the disarmament conference, the floor was taken by the leader of the Bulgarian delegation, Mr Konstantine Telalov, a permanent representative of Bulgaria at the United Nations in Geneva.

He expressed the disappointment of the Bulgarian public and the Government of Bulgaria over the lack of any concrete results in working out and adopting measures aimed at averting a nuclear war.

Mr Telalov pointed out that the socialist countries have proposed important initiatives, such as for the nuclear states to take an obligation not to use first nuclear weapons and the freezing of nuclear arsenals -- initiatives which are enjoying an ever wider support from a number of governments, as it became evident at the 38th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Mr Telalov dwelt also on the threat to peace and international security, proceeding from the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe. He stressed also that the time has come for the Western countries to give their approval for the setting up of a working body for negotiations on the measures of preventing a nuclear war.

The Bulgarian representative pointed out that the proposals of Mr Konstantin Chernenko made in his speech on March 2 were aimed directly at solving the problem of averting a nuclear war.

SCINTEIA ADVOCATES NUCLEAR-FREE BORDER AREAS

AU142030 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 14/03/1984 -- One of the proposals Romania set forth at the current conference in Stockholm -- the establishment, along the frontier between NATO and Warsaw [Pact] countries, of a zone free from nuclear and other mass-destruction weapons and, later on, from any armament and military forces, with the exception of order and frontier forces -- is relevant for this country's constructive stance, according to which under the current international circumstances the people's foremost interests -- the safeguarding of peace -- should be a top priority, resolute action being taken to build mutual confidence and security and pass on to disarmament, a commentary in the newspaper SCINTEIA of March 14 shows.

Pointing out that the aforesaid proposal accords with older Romanian proposals for interstate good neighbourliness, the newspaper says: Interstate relations of good neighbourliness are adversely affected by the massive deployment of military troops and weapons, nuclear included, at the fronteir between them. Such weapons of destruction cannot help build confidence and good neighbourliness. On the contrary, the scrapping of these weapons, and later on, of all armaments and military forces, with the exception of order and frontier forces -- which would neither change the balance of forces nor diminish the security of either side -- would remove the danger of incidents and lessen the risk of military confrontation and surprise attack, would lead to the diminution and disappearance of the feeling of insecurity and of the causes of mistrust, suspicion and animosity, would contribute to the establishment of a climate of understanding and rapprochement. To put it in a nutshell, the denuclearized and demilitarized zone proposed by Romania would become a zone of interstate confidence. Owing to the numerous positive effects its achievement would have, the creation of like zones would meet the interests in peace and security of the people on all continents.

Naturally, this proposal should be placed in the general context of the package of proposals Romania advanced at the Stockholm conference: its ultimate aim is to make of frontiers true bridges of collaboration and understanding and not battlements hiding military ready to press the nuclear button.

Furthermore, the idea of the creation of like zones is directly linked to Romania's proposal for the setting up of denuclearized zones in the Balkans and in other parts of the continent. The setting up of larger zones, free of nuclear weapons, in various parts of Europe would be an important step forward towards strengthening security and achieving disarmament; an equally important step would be the creation of like zones, even if smaller in size, in the frontier area between the states member of the two opposed military alliances.

Within this framework, the setting up, along the frontier between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO states, of a nuclear-free zone would be highly significant, showing that understandings can be reached when one starts from an awareness of the threats posed to our continent.

The establishment of like zones, along with the implementation of the other collateral measures proposed by Romania, would provide conditions favourable for the application of further more substantial measures apt to contribute to turning Europe into a continent of peace and quiet on which all nations, sheltered from any act of aggression and force, from the threat of a nuclear attack, can develop lasting relations of broad and equal collaboration and advance on the road of progress and welfare.

MTI: NATO NOT INTERESTED IN GENUINE MBFR TALKS

LD141151 Budapest MTI in English 1037 GMT 14 Mar 84

[From MTI's Vienna correspondent Andras Heltai]

[Text] Vienna, March 14 (MTI) -- Following a longer than usual interval of three months, the talks on mutual reduction of forces and armaments and associated measures in central Europe are to be resumed in Vienna, Friday. The forthcoming round will be the 32nd since the beginning of talks between seven Warsaw Treaty member states (including Hungary) and twelve NATO member states in October 1973. The series of talks has not brought any genuine results so far. Even unbiased observers are of the opinion that the failure is due to the fact that the NATO, motivated by the requirement of the United States, has been interested in no agreement, not even in genuine talks.

The talks have been blocked by the NATO position since the beginning. Initiated by the NATO, the long debate on the number of armed forces was aimed at delaying the talks and stirring emotions. At the same time the Western side, most recently in its proposals made in 1982, arbitrarily and one-sidely interprets the mutually fixed mandate of talks, and puts the reduction of armed forces in the focal point. On the pretext of the "complicated and diverging character" of armament reduction, the Western party does not wish to discuss that issue.

Although the socialist countries have put forward proposals repeatedly, and showed an example by voluntary and unilateral troops withdrawal, the protracting tactics of the West, raising unacceptable demands, have blocked the way of any progress in Vienna. Although the flexible initiatives have met no response, the socialist countries put forward reasonable proposals last year once again. Following the Prague session in January 1983 the Warsaw Treaty member states made their new proposals of great importance in Vienna, in February. In June the Warsaw Treaty put forward a detailed, concrete draft agreement on the associated measures concerning the reduction.

Aware of these developments, the socialist countries are emphasizing at the beginning of the new round, as they did at the end of the last one, that they are unceasingly ready to hold genuine talks, to which their detailed, practical draft agreement is an appropriate basis.

Washington and its allies themselves seem to feel that they are pressed by time, as the world public saw it with anxiety that, for the first time since 1973, the date of the next round was not set at the end of the 31st round. According to some information leaked, the American Government, which has paralysed the Vienna forum despite the demand of some of its allies, is considering whether it were better to conduct genuine talks in earnest in Vienna, and more beneficial for its foreign policy interests. While this is being discussed in Washington, no genuine advance is expected at the Vienna talks until April and May.

'DECLARATION' ON ANTONOV REIMPRISONMENT

AU141935 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 14 Mar 84

["BTA Declaration - BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 14 (BTA) -- With feelings of indignation the Bulgarian public has learned about the decision of the Rome Court of Cassation to return the Bulgarian national Sergey Antonov back into prison. With this act certain circles in the Italian capital have committed their name to another antihuman act which is to supplement the series of legal abuses, as a consequence of which an innocent man has been detained for more than a year and four months now.

It is surprising that this decision comes after the statement of the attorney general with the Court of Cassation, who supported the motives of the defense appealing against the decision of the Court of Freedom to reimprison Antonov. According to the attorney general the survey of the records has revealed clearly that the Court of Freedom, by making a decision against the house arrest, has "abused the whole procedure".

The fact is alarming: A man, who is medically confirmed as ill, and for whom the Bulgarian state has guaranteed that he will never stray in any way and that he will be always at the disposal of the court authorities, will be put again behind bars. We cannot pass over in silence the violation of those human virtues, which to a major extent constitute the mainstays of society, of civilization.

The disregard for the conclusions of the medical specialists' report, which established the poor health condition of Antonov, the termination of the treatment to which he had been subjected under the conditions of house arrest, is an antihuman act which grossly infringes the basic human rights. Not only doctors, but ordinary people, too, realize that the reimprisonment of Antonov, who rightfully expected his release, will have the effect of a shock on him and can entail tragic consequences. And one more thing -- this act is apparently aimed at dispelling the conviction, gaining ground among the wide public, in the innocence of the Bulgarian citizen.

Sergey Antonov must be immediately released. His reimprisonment will undoubtedly cast a shadow on Bulgaro-Italian relations. The entire responsibility of this will have to be borne by the respective Italian authorities.

MINISTERS MEET SERBIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION

AU141854 Sofia BTA in English 1709 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] Sofia, March 14 (BTA) -- Bulgarian and Yugoslav business circles deem it possible for bilateral trade to reach 1 milliard dollars by the end of the decade. In the context of these ambitious plans the visit of a delegation of the Economic Chamber of the Socialist Republic of Serbia led by its chairman, Mr Aleksandar Mitrovic, proceeded here.

At talks in the Bulgarian Chamber of Trade and Industry, in a number of ministries and other departments, the upward development of commercial and economic cooperation between Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Serbia was stressed. Attention was paid also to the unexplored possibilities, especially to industrial cooperation, and cooperation on third markets.

The guests had meetings with the minister of finance, Mr Belcho Belchev, chairman of the Bulgarian part of the Bulgaro-Yugoslav Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation; with the minister of the chemical industry, Mr Georgi Pankov; the first deputy minister of foreign trade, Atanas Ginev, etc. The following were cited as promising spheres for mutual relations: mechanical engineering, the electronic industry, the chemical industry and metallurgy. There were outlined also the chances for cooperation in household chemistry, biochemistry, the manufacture of plant protection preparations, pharmaceutics, cosmetics and the perfumery industry. From the sphere of mechanical engineering, such possibilities are the making of farm machinery, transport vehicles and automobiles.

Questions concerning border regions trade, too, figured on the agenda of the talks.

Cooperation Protocol Signed

LD150009 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2116 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] Sofia, March 14 (TANJUG) -- The conditions for and mutual interest in expanding cooperation and trade between the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia and Bulgaria, within overall Yugoslav-Bulgarian cooperation, exist.

A protocol was signed in Sofia today, Wednesday, on raising certain forms of cooperation, such as industrial cooperation, to a higher level and expanding the over-all trade between Serbia and Bulgaria.

Yugoslav-Bulgarian trade is this year to reach about 300 million dollars in value, with the Republic of Serbia accounting for 40 percent of the total sum.

A delegation of the Serbia Chamber of Economy, headed by Chamber President Aleksandar Mitrovic, conferred here with Bulgarian Finance Minister and Co-chairman of the Bulgarian-Yugoslav Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Belcho Belchev, Minister of Chemical Industry Georgi Pankov and Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Anastas Ginev.

Delegation head Mitrovic has assessed the talks and also contacts with representatives of the Sofia city council and the Bulgarian economy as very concrete and substantive. The Yugoslav Republic of Serbia in the first place counts on broader cooperation and trade with partners in Bulgaria as concerns the mechanical engineering, electronic, and chemical industries.

At the talks the Bulgarian side showed concern for the engagement of Serbia's building construction enterprises in the housing development, and in the construction or reconstruction of catering and tourist projects, cold storage plants and silos.

Bulgaria suggested that the volume of contracting work of the Yugoslav firms in Bulgaria should be established already for the period 1984-1985, while the two countries' foreign-trade chambers would coordinate the commodity lists.

KOOPERATIVNO SELO CITED ON USSR ECONOMIC TIES

AU150930 Sofia BTA in English 0839 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] Sofia, March 15 (BTA) -- Bulgaro-Soviet economic relations are commented on by KOOPERATIVNO SELO. The newspaper emphasizes that the projects built in Bulgaria with Soviet assistance make up more than half the fixed capital of the national industry. The same yield more than three-fourths of Bulgaria's entire industrial output.

More than 230 are the enterprises built with the Soviet technical assistance and crediting. They yield 95 per cent of the ferrous and 80 per cent of the non-ferrous metals, 70 per cent of the electric energy, 80 per cent of the hoisting and transport machinery and 55 per cent of the chemical products.

Concerning specialization and joint production it is stressed that more than 40 per cent of the Bulgarian exports to the USSR are made up of cooperated output. In some branches this percentage is much higher -- 70 per cent -- in the machinery and equipment, the output of chemistry, petrochemistry and pharmaceutical industries, and in the electronic and electrical engineering industry it is 90 per cent. The article reads that by importing from the USSR Bulgaria meets between 95 and 100 per cent of her needs in iron ore, coking coal, natural gas and pig iron. On the crude oil side this percentage exceeds 90 and with cotton -- 80 per cent.

It is emphasized that bilateral trade in the eighth five-year period will reach 40 milliard roubles, which is by 40 per cent more than the 1976-1980 period. The USSR is Bulgaria's number one foreign trade partner, and Bulgaria is third or fourth in the Soviet foreign trade.

ZHIVKOV ADDRESSES SOFIA CITY BCP CONFERENCE

AU141953 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Excerpts] On 14 March at Sofia's People's Palace of Culture the 24th accountability-election conference of the Sofia City BCP Committee took place. The positive results reported at the conference and the high authority and increased effectiveness of the organization are a guarantee of further implementing the party's Leninist April line and policy in Sofia. The delegates and guests of the conference greeted with exceptional cordiality and prolonged and stormy applause Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, members and candidate members of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, and secretaries of the BCP Central Committee.

An introductory speech on the report of the Sofia City BCP Committee was read by Chudomir Aleksandrov, first secretary of the committee. He evaluated the deeds of Sofia's Communists and working people and their selfless and inspired work for implementing the strategic task set by the 12th BCP Congress on a general intensification of all spheres of public life. In the introductory speech special attention was devoted to the necessity of comprehensively perfecting the political system of Sofia, further increasing the party's leading role, and intensifying its influence in all areas of the national economy and all spheres of public life.

Lively debates on the city committee report took place at plenary meetings and in separate sections.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov, greeted with stormy and prolonged applause and exclamations glorifying the party, spoke at the afternoon session. On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the Politburo, and the Secretariat he most cordially greeted the delegates and guests of the 24th accountability-election conference of the Sofia City BCP Organization and wished them new and even greater successes in implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and the decisions that will be adopted by their conference.

Delegates to the National BCP Conference were elected. Comrade Todor Zhivkov is one of them.

The first plenum of the newly elected Sofia City BCP Committee took place. Georgi Georgiev, hitherto first secretary of the Stara Zagora Okrug BCP Committee, was elected first secretary of the Sofia City BCP Committee. Vasil Momov, Vasil Tsurvenkov, Ganka Zlatinova, Belcho Lulchev, Mincho Chuntov, and Rashko Rashkov were elected secretaries of the Sofia City BCP Committee.

CSSR-SOVIET ECONOMIC COOPERATION LAUDED

AU141155 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Mar 84 p 1

[Editorial: "In Cooperation With the Soviet Union"]

[Text] Economic cooperation with the Soviet Union is of invaluable importance to our economy. Mutual deliveries of merchandise, specialization and production sharing, and an increasingly intensive coordination in the sphere of scientific-technical progress are experiencing a steady upward development. Last year our trade exchange with the USSR increased 13.7 percent, and with a volume of more than R11 billion, it accounted for more than 40 percent of our total trade exchange. The protocol for this year provides for a turnover of mutual deliveries amounting to more than R12 billion.

Engineering products accounted for 63 percent of our exports to the USSR last year. This year, too, the Soviet side will purchase from us all kinds of machinery and equipment, including machinery and equipment for agricultural production and for modernizing the USSR's light and food industries; means of transportation (especially the new Tatra-815 trucks); apparatuses; large-diameter pipes; and products of the chemical industry. Increased exports of consumer goods are envisaged.

From the USSR we purchase metal working machines; equipment for the power-generating and electrotechnical industries; mining installations; handling and lifting gear; all kinds of machines and apparatuses; basic types of fuels and raw and industrial materials including crude oil, natural gas, bituminous coal, electricity, ferrous minerals, metals, cotton, and chemical products; and refrigerators, television sets, sewing machines, and other consumer goods.

The growing exchange of goods will continue to place formidable demands on ensuring their transportation. Therefore, conditions for more even and regular transportation must be created from the very beginning so that at least 52 percent of the annual volume of trade exchange can be effected in the first half of the year. More effective use should be made of transportation by means of large-volume containers. Greater energy must also be exerted to develop transportation by means of pallets. One of the crucial tasks in the transportation sector is to start by 7 November 1984 the test operation of the new Matovce-Uzhgorod Ii-Batevo railroad border crossing point.

Aside from trade exchange, the expansion of cooperation in production is also of extraordinary importance. It must be noted that the present state of specialization and production sharing between the CSSR and the USSR is not commensurate with the potentials of the two economies. Within the framework of the long-term program of developing specialization and production sharing between the two states until 1990, a total of 19 branch subprograms have been signed for the most important mutually interlinked industrial branches. The subprograms stipulate the main directions of integrating production as well as measures for raising the technical standard and the quality of mutually delivered products.

The branch subprograms encompass heavy and transportation engineering, chemical and crude oil engineering, tractors and agricultural engineering, the electronics industry, engineering for livestock and feed production, the petrochemical industry, the chemical industry, engineering for the power-generating sector, engineering for the light and textile industries, the electrotechnical industry, the machine tools and instrument industry, construction and road-building engineering, the radiotechnical industry, apparatuses, automated systems of management and computer technology, ship-building and production of ship equipment, the communications devices industry, the automobile industry, and engineering for the food and medical equipment industries.

The fulfillment of the tasks of the branch subprograms can significantly contribute to shaping the profile and structural orientation of the engineering industry. It is necessary to add, however, that the implementation of these subprograms should be approached with more initiative and more actively than has been the case thus far. The goal is to project the dynamism of the further development of cooperation in production both into the eighth quinquennium and into the long-term plan until 1995 and, in individual instances, even until the year 2000.

In a number of cases, the results of cooperation can be assessed as positive. This applies, for example, to the sphere of electronics and to the development and production of some types of electronic equipment. Regarding the results of scientific-technical cooperation that have already been concretely manifested in the introduction of new products into production, we can mention, for example, equipment for electronic lithography, including comprehensive equipment for the entire technological production process of VLSI integrated circuits; installations for testing the properties of the surface of solid substances; or the joint development of clusters of LSI integrated circuits of the K-580 line. Within this framework, the Czechoslovak side manufactures the testing equipment.

Consumer electronics represents another area of cooperation. Joint work is underway on a videorecorder and a portable color television set, and an expansion of this cooperation to include other areas as well is envisaged. Nevertheless, in view of the strategic importance of the development of electronics, it is essential to seek ways towards further developing this cooperation. Our Ministry of Electrotechnical Industry has been charged with putting forward proposals for expanding the range and increasing the volume of mutual deliveries of electronics technology produced within the framework of specialization and production sharing, for accelerating the introduction of the results of scientific-technical cooperation into production, and for intensifying cooperation in developing and producing technological equipment.

Attention is being paid in Czechoslovak-Soviet economic relations to implementing higher forms of cooperation. At the end of last year, an agreement was signed on setting up a temporary Czechoslovak-Soviet design, blueprint, and technological office called Robot. Furthermore, the possibility is being assessed of setting up a joint design-blueprint office to deal with the technological problems involved in cooperation in producing equipment for complete technological units for the production of methanol. The usefulness is also being studied of establishing a Czechoslovak-Soviet association for producing asynchronous engines of a standardized line and a joint association for producing integrated circuits, including microprocessors and single-chip minicomputers.

The fulfillment of the intergovernmental agreement on cooperation in building industrial enterprises and other facilities in the CSSR is satisfactory. In the years 1981-1983 a number of facilities provided for in the agreement were put into operation. A list of facilities to be built in the next quinquennium is now being drawn up.

The intergovernmental Czechoslovak-Soviet Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation regularly deals with the results, present state, and further prospects of cooperation. As for the tasks adopted at its last session, it is necessary primarily to prepare proposals for expanding production and scientific-technical cooperation between branches involved in this cooperation, intensifying specialization and production sharing, raising the technical standard and the quality of mutually delivered products, and fully ensuring spare parts for mutually delivered machinery and equipment. These proposals must be worked out primarily by the federal ministries of metallurgy and heavy engineering, general engineering, and the electrotechnical industry as well as by the Czech and Slovak ministries of industry.

Cooperation with the Soviet Union in production and in scientific-technical development was, is, and will always be of vital importance to our economy and, essentially, to the development of our society as such. That is why it is essential to devote priority attention to it, to flawlessly fulfill the adopted tasks, and to creatively expand the possibilities of cooperation.

STROUGAL RECEIVES ROMANIAN DEPUTY PREMIER

LD142038 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] Federal Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal received in Hrzan Palace in Prague today Marin Eanache, deputy prime minister of the Romanian Socialist Republic. Both representatives appreciated the results achieved in the development of political, economic, and cultural relations between the two countries. They spoke in greater detail in particular about conditions on which the expansion of economic, scientific, and technological cooperation depends. They stressed that it is necessary to seek ways of promoting forms of economic cooperation such as coordination and specialization in the manufacturing sector, and that progress in this area will be an important contribution to the dynamic expansion of the exchange of goods between Czechoslovakia and Romania.

BILAK RECEIVES NORTH KOREAN AMBASSADOR

AU121523 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Mar 84 p 1

[Text] Prague, 9 Mar (CTK) -- Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, received this Friday [9 March] in Prague Chi Chae-yong, DPRK ambassador to the CSSR. He discussed with him certain topical issues of Czechoslovak-Korean relations.

CZECH LABOR MINISTER MEETS SRV COUNTERPART

LD121224 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Text] In Prague today, Emilian Hamernik, Czech minister of labor and social affairs, received Dao Thien Thi, Vietnamese minister of labor. The two ministers assessed the results of several years of cooperation in employing Vietnamese workers in Czechoslovakia and discussed its long-range future.

FOJTIK MEETS USSR TV, RADIO COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

LD132138 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Text] Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee received in Prague today Sergey Lapin, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting. They discussed deepening cooperation in propaganda and information activity. Present at the reception were Otto Cmolik, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department; Jan Risko, director general of Czechoslovak radio; and Jan Zelenka, director general of Czechoslovak television.

PROTOCOLS SIGNED AT SOCIALIST TV, RADIO MEETING

LD142316 Prague CTK in English 1937 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- A two-day working meeting of heads of television and radio companies from the socialist countries started here Wednesday [14 March].

Representatives of Cuban, Hungarian, Mongolian, and Polish organizations signed protocols on cooperation with Czechoslovak television, and Czechoslovak radio officials signed a protocol on cooperation with the representatives of the Vietnamese State Committee for Radio and Television.

JAKES, KEMPNY DEPART FOR GDR AT SED INVITATION

LD142037 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] Members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Milos Jakes, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Josef Kempny, chairman of the Czech National Council, left for a working visit to the GDR today at the invitation of the SED Central Committee. At Ruzyne Airport they were seen off by Jan Fojtik, candidate member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other representatives.

STROUGAL'S EDUCATION SPEECH HIGHLIGHTS

AU141624 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Mar 84 pp 1-2

["(MS)"-signed report on speech by Premier Lubomir Strougal at 12 March Prague aktiv meeting on tasks of universities: "On the Topical Tasks of University-Level Schools; Students and Teachers on the Conclusions of the Eighth and Ninth CPCZ Central Committee Session"]

[Excerpt] From Comrade Strougal's Speech

In his speech, the federal premier pointed out the U.S. endeavors to change the equilibrium between the United States and the USSR that was established at the beginning of the seventies, and their attempts to achieve military-strategic supremacy. Increasing military spending, planning of new weapon systems, and even preparing for war in outer space testify that the United States intends to continue the policy of strength and confrontation. That is why the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community adopted measures of a defensive nature, these also include the deployment of tactical-operational missile systems in Czechoslovakia and the GDR, which ensure the maintenance of the military equilibrium. All these measures represent an emphatic warning that any and all war adventures of NATO states will not remain without retribution [odveta], Lubomir Strougal said. At the same time, we naturally do not want to underrate any positive development that could lead to an improvement of the current international situation.

In this respect, the latest set of proposals submitted by the socialist countries and the Soviet Union will test American goodwill.

In order to make our contribution to preserving world peace as great as possible, real effort is needed to increase our own strength -- our economic, ideological, moral-political, and last but not least, our military strength.

The federal premier stressed that the experience of the last complicated 3 years testifies that we are capable of overcoming economic problems and difficulties and of coping with the tasks of the 16th CPCZ Congress. We have succeeded in achieving a smooth and, on the whole, balanced development of the national economy, in preserving the achieved living standards and in establishing prerequisites for the renewal of a speedier economic growth in the remaining years of the present 5-year plan.

In weighing the results, it is nevertheless impossible to fully state that we have achieved a turn toward an efficient transition to intensive forms of economic development. In this context, Lubomir Strougal recalled the shortcomings and weaknesses in our national economy management and efficiency. In this respect, the Set of Measures has meant a considerable step forward; it is contributing to changing the way of thinking and to achieving better results in increasing production and thrift. However, there are still areas in which the Set does not yet operate as efficiently as necessary.

The federal premier also dealt with the innovation capacity of our economy, with the quality of products and efficiency in the sphere of external economic relations, which depends to a considerable extent on closer ties between production and foreign trade. He stated that even last year we started the experimental testing of the economic, and in certain instances also organizational, linkage between foreign trade and production enterprises; at the same time the economic linkage is to be expanded even further this year.

In speaking of the efficiency of the entire reproduction process, the premier pointed out that it is connected with the need to more rationally distribute and redistribute resources, and with a correct appraisal of the results of work in which material and moral remuneration is substantially equivalent to the amount, quality, and social significance of the accomplished work. This applies to the remuneration and evaluation of workers, as well as of individual production sectors and organizations.

He also pointed out that the government considers it imperative to enhance the effectiveness of expenditures for material social consumption -- that means costs for raw materials, energy, and material in the nonproduction branches.

A serious problem to which we must devote our attention even today, the federal premier stated, is the development and enhancement of living standards. The satisfaction of the people's needs is directly connected with the shaping of a socialist way of life and with its impact on socialist production relations. It is necessary to stay on top of the changes in the structure of consumption, which are logically reflected in the worldwide development -- particularly the growth of employment and investments in the tertiary sphere, which today shows the speediest development and which is most important for satisfying the population's current needs.

Lubomir Strougal concluded his speech by speaking of the long-term tasks of our economy. He devoted attention to the advance of science and technology, to the orientation of capital construction, and to issues connected with further construction. He stated that a preview of the CSSR's economic and social advance up to 1995 is being prepared, as is the draft directive for the Eighth 5-Year Plan. At the same time, the government has charged the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences with the task of working out summary prognoses of scientific-technical, economic, and social development. In this context, the federal premier underscored the role of secondary, and particularly university-level, schools, because the society's further progress depends on the people's preparations, on the growth of their education, and on the higher standards of their overall maturity.

'EXCESSIVE' ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION NOTED

LD150017 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] Today in Prague the federal government commission for fuel and power supplies examined the possibilities of supplying the national economy with coal, gas, electricity, and motor fuel in the coming period. Editor Frantisek Hejny has more details:

[Hejny] The participants in the meeting, chaired by Federal Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle, appreciated the fact that coal and power supplies are currently smooth. Production targets are being exceeded by miners and power and gas workers. On the other hand -- and this is less satisfactory -- electricity consumption has grown considerably faster during the months of the current year against planned consumption. This excessive consumption -- more than 5 percent in the case of large electricity consumers -- together with the repeated postponement of the dates for the completion of the new block of the nuclear power plant in Jaslovske Bohunice has led to additional demands for fuel supplies for thermal power plants, and we have no fuel surplus. This is why the commission adopted measures to achieve greater effectiveness of the rationalization programs for energy savings, which individual sectors are to submit in the coming period to be applied in the Eighth 5-Year Plan. Meanwhile, it is, of course, necessary to carefully monitor fuel management every day, to rapidly apply in practice ideas that have emerged from the first stage of social checks, and to make a thorough use of each metric ton of coal and kilowatt-hour of electricity.

The fact that great possibilities still exist in this area was confirmed at the meeting by a lengthy report submitted by the state energy inspection. Last year alone it discovered during checks in individual enterprises that the national economy wasted 44,000 metric tons of specific fuel as a result of insufficient attention paid to boilers, heat distribution networks, and other equipment. It has been shown that financial penalties imposed on offending plants or organizations are not yet sufficiently effective, despite the fact such penalties are sometimes repeatedly imposed. Thus it is necessary to impose penalties on individual responsible officials, and members of the government's commission expressed their full agreement with this proposal.

CITIZENS ASSURED OF RELATIVES' SAFETY IN IRAQ

LD150019 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Excerpt] In view of the growing number of enquiries by our citizens who have relatives in Iraq, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has announced that all Czechoslovak citizens working in that country are outside immediate danger of military actions on the Iraq-Iran front.

HONECKER MEETS SPD BUNDESTAG GROUP LEADER VOGEL

LD141029 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1013 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] Berlin, 14 Mar (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received the chairman of the SPD Bundestag parliamentary group, Dr Hans-Jochen Vogel, this morning. The discussion is taking place in the State Council building in Berlin.

'Great Openness' In Talks

LD141632 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1459 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] Berlin, 14 Mar (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Dr Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of the SPD parliamentary party, met in Berlin today for a lengthy talk.

The purpose of the talk was an exchange of views on the present international situation, the state of East-West relations, the present state of relations between the FRG and the GDR, and future prospects of these relations. The exchange of views was conducted with great openness and in an atmosphere of mutual respect and mutual readiness for dialogue.

Both sides agreed that the continuation of the arms race increases international tensions and makes peaceful cooperation between the peoples more difficult. A speedy end to deployment, and the resumption of concrete arms control negotiations followed by an extensive reduction of nuclear weapons is necessary. Despite differing opinions about what conditions should be created for this purpose, there was agreement that, in view of their history and their situation, the GDR and FRG should especially work for such steps. In this respect, they shared a relationship of responsibility. Neither side should or wanted to call into question the alliance of the other.

In this connection, both sides positively assessed the proposals for the signing of an agreement on the renunciation of force, for detente and cooperation, for the creation of nuclear weapon-free zones, for the freezing and reduction of arms budgets, and for the use of arms costs thus saved for peaceful purposes, such as aiding the developing countries. The proposal for a ban on the production, stockpiling, and use of chemical weapons with appropriate controls was also positively viewed. Both sides opposed militarization of space.

Regarding bilateral relations, both sides agreed that in the first 10 years of its existence, the basic treaty, despite different basic opinions in social and other questions, provided a constructive basis for peaceful development of relations advantageous to both states. The continuation of this policy following the change of government in Bonn has made further progress also possible in 1983. Both sides stressed the need to preserve the continuity of this development, to protect it from setbacks, and further develop the treaty. They made concrete proposals for this.

Hans-Jochen Vogel acknowledged to Erich Honecker the quality of solutions which had recently been found in family reunifications and in cases of humanitarian aid.

Both sides attributed great importance to the official talks between deputies of the Bundestag and the GDR People's Chamber which had recently taken place for the first time at the invitation of the president of the People's Chamber. They regarded these parliamentary talks as a further important contribution toward normalizing relations between the two German states.

The discussion took place in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere. Erich Honecker and Hans-Jochen Vogel planned to continue their exchange of views at an appropriate time.

Present at the meeting in the State Council building were Politburo members and secretaries of the SED Central Committee Hermann Axen Egon, Krenz, and Guenter Mittag as well as other figuers. The FRG guests included Egon Bahr, chairman of the Bundestag Subcommittee on Disarmament and Arms Control, Hans-Juergen Wischnewski, member of the Executive of the Social Democratic Party of German [SPD] Bundestag group and deputy chairman of the Bundestag Foreign Affairs Committee, and Karsten Voigt, member of the Executive of the SPD Bundestag parliamentary group and representative of the FRG Bundestag Foreign Affairs Committee.

After the meeting, talks were held between Erich Honecker and Hans-Jochen Vogel, as well as between other participants.

After the talks ended, a joint luncheon was held in the Unter den Linden Palace.

DPA on SPD-SED Meetings

LD141509 Hamburg DPA in German 1420 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] East Berlin, 14 Mar (DPA) -- After a discussion with State and Party Leader Erich Honecker, the leader of the SPD opposition in Bonn, Hans-Jochen Vogel, expressly praised the solving of humanitarian issues by the GDR leadership. After the meeting, Vogel told journalists in East Berlin today that the GDR has "made possible in this respect solutions of remarkable quality in difficult situations." He again spoke out against treating these problems in the Federal Republic "in a garrulous and gossipy manner" in public and "possibly making them part of personal images."

After altogether 3 hours of talks with Honecker and members of the SED Politburo, Vogel reported that they had discussed how the arms race between East and West can be ended. They agreed in this respect that the two German states have a "relationship of special responsibility" particularly at this time of increasing tensions, for continuing to exercise a favorable influence on relations between the two alliances. It is important to overcome the present "lack of dialogue" between the world powers. Relations between the Federal Republic and the GDR have reached a high standard on the basis of the treaties.

Vogel and the SPD delegation arrived in East Berlin this morning from Moscow. After a round of talks together, the exchange continued between Honecker and Vogel alone. SPD disarmament expert Egon Bahr had a meeting at the same time with SED Politburo member Hermann Axen, who is responsible for foreign policy. According to Bahr, they discussed the possibility of a ban on chemical weapons, among other things.

During a meeting between SPD Presidium member Hans-Juergen Wischnewski and SED Politburo economic expert Guenter Mittag, they dealt with questions of intra-German trade. SPD Bundestag group foreign policy spokesman, Karsten Voigt, discussed difficulties in intra-German youth exchange with Politburo member Egon Krenz.

During the meeting, the road in front of the State Council building was closed to traffic. A large contingent of security forces in civilian clothes was deployed in the immediate area.

## Vogel Press Conference

LD141857 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1629 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] Berlin, 14 Mar (ADN) -- After leaving the Council of State building Hans-Jochen Vogel said to journalists with regard to his meeting with Erich Honecker:

We spoke about developments in German-German relations, the developments since Willy Brandt launched the new Germany policy and the new Ostpolitik. We were in agreement in noting that these relations have developed very favorably and have achieved a high standard. It has also become clear that the compelling logic of this policy has meanwhile also caused bitter opponents of the Germany policy to recognize the realities. We also exchanged opinions on the growing tensions resulting from the deployment race. We discussed a number of questions connected with other arms control topics.

We discussed the whole catalogue of demands which both sides have submitted with the aim of having a further favorable influence on developments and one thing has become clear, especially against the background of the journey I have made in the last few weeks, and that is that today these relations are important not only for the two German states, but that at a time when there is a threat of no talk at all in important questions between the world powers, encouragement emanates from these relations. In this sense the words "community of responsibility" are not merely a phrase but a concept that is acquiring meaning.

Question: What expectations does the SED have of the SPD opposition in Bonn to help shape matters here?

Answer: You know that this policy was initiated by Social Democrats, that without Willy Brandt and without the continuation by Helmut Schmidt these relations would not be as they are today. And you know that within the Federal Republic the Social Democratic opposition is an important and significant factor, and that in the basic agreement which now exists among the Bundestag parties on this policy we are the ones who can introduce new trends and ensure that this development continues, just as we expect that on this side those activities stand in the foreground which bring further progress.

Question: Dr Vogel, were you able to detect a difference, either in questions of content or atmosphere, from your talks in Moscow?

Vogel: There is agreement which extends to the individual motivations and assessments; there is agreement in the basic assessments; there is in addition that which is reflected in the concept of the community of responsibility and the special situation of the two German states, in our geographical situation and in our history, with due recognition of membership of different alliances and membership of quite different social systems.

Question: Has this just been an exchange of views, or can we expect political consequences from this talk?

Vogel: Not in the sense that there will be radical changes tomorrow. This would also not be appropriate to the development of these relations and would not agree with it. But this talk today will also help the continuation of developments and help them to retain good prospects and to make things axiomatic, which people in this state and people in ours would have considered quite impossible just a few years ago.

Question: To sum up, Dr Vogel, what was the overall purpose of your visit to Moscow and here to East Berlin?

Vogel: It was a series of visits which began in Ottawa, Washington, and Paris, was continued in Moscow and has now been ended here. The purpose was especially to be able to assess better the state of international relations after the start of deployments, after the start of counter-measures, and to seek ways to halt this arms race, this nuclear arms race, which is going more quickly than ever, and here, as German Social Democrats, we are particularly important.

## More on Vogel Remarks

LD142211 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1822 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] Berlin, 14 Mar (ADN) -- At a press conference, [SPD Bundestag Group Chairman] Vogel said in the afternoon that the relaxed atmosphere and the self-evident way in which critical subjects were also discussed impressed him and the other SPD representatives. When he spoke of joint responsibility as a concept which was clearly being filled with meaning, then he said this with express reference also to State Council Chairman and General Secretary Honecker. This feeling of responsibility beyond the borders of one's own state has become clear and is one of the things which has to be kept in view if one wants to do justice to the policy of the state and party leadership in the GDR.

Turning to some of the topics of the talks with Erich Honecker, The SPD Bundestag group chairman said that there was open discussion on increased cooperation in environmental protection. "We were also impressed in the talks that took place after the official discussion by the value accorded by the State Council chairman in particular to all the problems concerned with the protection of the environment in his own state and beyond."

Vogel then quoted, as he said, some GDR demands of which he was aware -- the Elbe, questions of citizenship, Salzgitter [the Central Registry], and others -- and said that those who want to see their own demands realized should also take account of the demands of the other side and think about them.

[Hamburg DPA in German at 1721 GMT on 14 March adds the following: "Vogel explained at a press conference in East Berlin this afternoon that he had also expressed the wish for further travel concessions for GDR citizens going to the FRG and for further changes in the minumum exchange requirement for Western visitors to the GDR."

["Vogel recognized in speaking to Erich Honecker the quality of the solutions that had been found to the reunification of families and to cases of humanitarian aid in recent times and said that there were plans for a continuation of the exchange of views at a 'suitable opportunity.'"

["On the question of state citizenship, Vogel said that a change in principle was not possible. But this did not preclude the observation that the GDR, which was recognized as a state, possessed the right to citizenship. In the question of the Elbe border he spoke in favor of a reexamination of the documents." "In his characterization of the talks Vogel said joint responsibility of the two German states was a concept which was gaining content".]

SOELLE RECEIVES FRG ECONOMICS MINISTER LAMBSDORFF

AU141109 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Mar 84 p 3

[Text] Horst Soelle, GDR minister for foreign trade, has received FRG Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff, for a talk on questions of mutual interest concerning the further development and promotion of trade and economic relations. The talks were attended on the FRG side by State Secretary Dieter von Wuerzen and by Hans Otto Braeutigam, head of the permanent representation of the FRG to the GDR.

GDR BUILDS NEW WALL NEAR BRANDENBURG GATE

LD141335 Hamburg DPA in German 1218 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Excerpt] Berlin, 14 Mar (DPA) -- The GDR has begun constructing a second wall right next to the Brandenburg Gate to strengthen existing fortifications. According to police observations, already 100 meters of the new wall were completed by today. The construction work is taking place on the East Berlin side, south of the Brandenburg Gate in the direction of Potsdam Square. The work is very difficult to observe from viewing platforms on the West Berlin side.

STOPH, ECE'S SAHLGREN DISCUSS EAST-WEST DIALOGUE

LD142023 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1234 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] Berlin, 14 Mar (ADN) -- GDR Premier Willi Stoph and Klaus Aksel Sahlgren, executive secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), deem important the further development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation among the European countries on the basis of equality. During a talk in Berlin today they discussed international cooperation and the ECE's contribution to the improvement of the situation in Europe, for which extensive tasks are set out in the final document of the Madrid meeting of the CSCE participating states.

Willi Stoph paid tribute to the ECE's efforts aimed at a fruitful, action-orientated political dialogue between East and West for the development of mutually advantageous relations among the European states. He reaffirmed the GDR's readiness to continue to strengthen international relations for the well-being of the peoples, stressing in this connection the proposals submitted by the Warsaw Pact states in the Prague declaration. The two sides expressed the hope that the forthcoming 39th ECE plenary meeting would open up new ways for the stabilization of mutilateral all-European cooperation.

Mittag Rejects Trade Barriers

LD141447 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1122 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] Berlin, 14 Mar (ADN) -- SED Politburo member Dr Guenter Mittag expressed his support for the development of East-West trade and mutually advantageous cooperation in the industrial and scientific-technical spheres to Klaus Aksel Sahlgren, executive secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) in Berlin today. This requires political will, a sense of reality and respect for reciprocal interests.

In their talk, Dr Mittag stressed that the GDR firmly rejects all attempts to erect barriers to a deepening of cooperation between socialist and capitalist states. It supports fruitful international cooperation, as is again being proved at the Leipzig Spring Fair. The GDR hopes that the ECE will make its contribution toward the implementation of the agreed goals set out in the Final Document of the Madrid CSCE Meeting.

MILITARY ACCORD WITH LIBYA SIGNED IN BERLIN

LD101444 Tripoli JANA in English 1410 GMT 10 Mar 84

[Text] Tripoli, Jumada Thani 5, March 10, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY -- At the end of the visit of Chief of Staff of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces Brigadier Mustafa Al-Kharrubi to the German Democratic Republic, a protocol for mutual cooperation in the military field was signed in Berlin.

The text was signed by Chief of Staff of Libyan Arab Armed Forces. As for the Democratic German side the text was signed by Heinz Hoffmann, member of party Central Committee and Minister of Defence in the German Democratic Republic. It was attended by members of the two countries' delegations.

Brigadier Mustafa Kharrubi ended a three day visit to the German Democratic Republic during which he held talks on strengthening cooperation and friendship relations between the Jamahiriay and the German Democratic Republic.

During the visit Kharrubi met with Erich Honecker, secretary general of the Socialist Unity Party and chairman of state of the German Democratic Republic and delivered to him a hand written message from the revolution's leader and received its reply from the chairman of the German state.

HOFFMANN-LED MILITARY DELEGATION TO VISIT USSR

LD142117 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1824 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] Berlin, 14 Mar (ADN) -- A GDR military delegation led by Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, will pay an official visit to the USSR in the second half of March. It will take place at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

STOPH RECEIVES AFGHAN EDUCATION MINISTER

LD122131 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1824 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Text] Berlin, 12 Mar (ADN) -- The close fraternal relations between the parties, states, and peoples of Afghanistan and the GDR were praised by Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers Willi Stoph and Afghan Minister of Education and Training 'Abdol Semad Qayyumi. During a discussion, for which Willi Stoph received his Afghan guest on Monday in Berlin, the GDR politician stressed the close solidarity of the GDR people with the antifeudal, anti-imperialist revolution in Afghanistan.

They follow with great attention how all patriots interested in the building of a new life and working for a new society are united in their efforts. The GDR is in solidarity with all efforts by the workers of Afghanistan to consolidate the revolutionary process of restructuring in which the struggle against illiteracy occupies an important place.

Minister Qayyumi described the solidarity of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states as an irreplaceable source of strength in the conflict with the reactionary imperialist forces. The increasingly close relations between the GDR and Afghanistan represents an important factor for his country in the internationalist education of young people. During his visit he has been able to see for himself the cordial and fraternal relationship between GDR youth and his country.

Also present at the discussion, which was held in a friendly atmosphere, was GDR Education Minister Dr Margot Honecker.

## BRIEFS

USSR, BULGARIAN TRADE AGREEMENTS -- Leipzig, 11 Mar (ADN) -- The supply of marine diesel engines and ship compound machinery worth R56 million to the USSR was agreed for 1985 between the Technocommerz Foreign Trade Enterprise and the Soviet Sudoimport Foreign Trade Association. The foreign trade partners Progress Agricultural Machinery of the GDR and Traktoroeksport of the USSR signed contracts on the export of potato sorting equipment and engines for self-propelled fodder harvesting equipment for use in Soviet agriculture. Mutual supplies of electronic units were agreed between the electronic foreign trade enterprise of the GDR and its Bulgarian partner enterprise Isotimpex. The GDR will be buying chip condensers from Bulgaria and export connectors for the Bulgarian computer industry. [Excerpt] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2129 GMT 11 Mar 84 LD]

CULTURAL COOPERATION WITH POLAND -- A protocol on cultural cooperation between the GDR and Poland in 1984 and 1985 was signed in Berlin today. Planned are, among other things, guest performances by a Warsaw theater, an exhibition of modern Polish graphic art in the GDR as well as guest performances by GDR companies in Poland. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 12 Mar 84 LD]

CIVIL RIGHTS APPEAL BY 'DEMOCRATIC OPPOSITION'

AU141106 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 14 Mar 84 p 4

[Text] The Hungarian "Democratic Opposition" has joined the joint appeal by the Czechoslovak Charter 77 civil rights movement and the Polish "Solidarity" underground trade union in demanding the release of all political prisoners in those countries.

KADAR MEETS WITH GREEK COMMUNIST DELEGATION

LD141208 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] Janos Kadar received the Greek Communist Party [KKE] delegation led by Secretary General Florakis. International topics were discussed at the talks. The two sides discussed events in their countries, as well as their parties' activities.

Delegation Ends 3-Day Visit

LD150032 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] The delegation of the Greek Communist Party, headed by Secretary General Kharilaos Florakis, has left our country. During its 3-day visit, the delegation was received by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the party's Central Committee. Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee, held talks with the KKE representatives. Views were exchanged on international issues and on the development of cooperation between the two parties. Gyula Horn, head of the International Relations Department of the Central Committee, also held talks with the visitors. Kharilaos Florakis visited the Greek cultural association in Hungary and met Greeks living in our country.

LAZAR VISITS SZABOLCS COUNTY IN NORTHEAST

LD132152 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Excerpts] Shortly before the beginning of this program Chairman of the Council of Ministers Gyorgy Lazar arrived in Nyiregyhaza -- the first stage of his visit to Szabolcs-Szatmar County. Janos Pallai reports:

[Begin recording] The guest was greeted at the head office of the party's county committee by Gyula Varga, first secretary, and Dr Laszlo Tisza, chairman of the county council. Gyorgy Lazar is currently being informed about events since his last visit to the county. The everyday problems of the people living here, and the achievements of the county will be addressed during the first stage of Gyorgy Lazar's visit to Szabolcs. [end recording]

[Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian at 1100 GMT on 14 March reports: "The problems of apple production was discussed during Gyorgy Lazar's visit to a collective farm this morning. Our correspondent Janos Pallai reports: The premier spent most of this morning in the village of Mariapocs, which has about 7,000 inhabitants. He discussed rising production costs, to which agriculture is sensitive, and changes in economic management regulations. The premier is currently visiting the Donath Banky Technical College at Jozsavaros in Nyirgyhaza."]

## SEJM DELEGATION HOLDS ECONOMIC TALKS IN TOKYO

LD141902 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] The delegation of the Polish Sejm with Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa, which has been in Japan since Sunday, has had a meeting in Tokyo with the leadership of the main organizations of Japanese industry and commerce. The possibilities of expansion of economic cooperation between both states were discussed. Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe also met the Polish delegation. Individual members of the delegation carried out talks at the Ministries of Finance, Transport, Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, and at the Asahi press syndicate.

### Japanese Reportage

For Toyko KYODO accounts of the visit to Japan by a Polish Sejm delegation led by Stanislav Gucwa, marshal of the Sejm, see the Japan section of the 14 March Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

## SERVICES INVESTIGATE FORGED PZPR LETTER

LD142013 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] The National Conference of Delegates of the PZPR is irritating members of the political opposition. A letter with the PZPR Central Committee heading has been duplicated and sent to many enterprises. The letter has been signed by an invented secretary of an invented organizational bureau, a certain alleged Major Antoni Braun. Major Braun has invited a 10-member delegation of the enterprises to the National Conference of Delegates. Politically subversive individuals have promised free board and lodging in the forged invitation.

The investigation services have undertaken decisive activities against the organizers of this provocation.

## WESTERN MEDIA: EPISOPATE DEBATE ON CRUCIFIXES

### Crucifix Issue Debated

LD141629 Vatican City International Service in Polish 1515 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] A meeting of the Main Council of the Episcopate of Poland was held in Warsaw on 13 March, chaired by the primate of Poland, Cardinal Jozef Glemp.

The Main Council of the Episcopate discussed present tasks of the Church in Poland against the background of the present situation in the country, and also examined matters connected with organizational structures of the conference of the Episocopate.

The Main Council heard and was deeply shocked by the report by the bishop of Siedlce on events connected with the defense of the cross. Unfortunately, these are not the first cases in postwar history. Crucifixes were removed many times from schools, and are still being removed. This always led to social unrest. Catholic society wants crucifixes to be in places of youth upbringing, and that is why crucifixes removed by education authorities are replaced in classrooms when conditions are favorable, and are defended from removal.

In accordance with the will of Catholic society, including students, crucifixes should remain in classrooms. Statements by representatives of the authorities that crucifixes will again be removed from schools and child care establishments cause concern.

The Main Council of the Episcopate is convinced that calm is required for the country's benefit. Respect for citizens' rights of the faithful will lead to calm.

Statement Issued

NC141457 Paris AFP in English 1448 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] Warsaw, March 14 (AFP) -- Poland's Catholic bishops today gave an indirect warning that the government's determination to remove crucifixes from schools could lead to "social unrest". "On numerous occasions in postwar history, the cross has been, and continues to be, removed from schools. This has always led to social unrest," the bishops said in a statement issued here today. The bishops said they were "deeply disturbed" by an incident at an agricultural college at Mietne, 70 kms (45 miles) southeast of here last week, when officials removed crucifixes from classroom walls. Forty students occupied classrooms for 2 days in protest, and the college has been closed ever since.

Yesterday Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban blamed "militant clericalism" for the incident and said crucifixes would gradually be removed from all schools.

In today's statement, the bishops said crucifixes "must stay in classrooms, in accordance with the wishes of the Catholic community, including young students". After a meeting here yesterday, the bishops demanded the return of the crucifixes to the Mietne school.

PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES AGRICULTURE, FOOD ECONOMY

LD130039 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Text] The Government Presidium has held a session, at which the main theme was matters related to agriculture and the food economy. It is estimated that the overall agrometeorological conditions are favorable for the wintering of plants. However, snow and rain precipitation is insufficient to moisten the soil adequately. In many regions of the country the level of ground water has subsided. The development of the weather will determine the state of winter crops. The Government Presidium has decided that the next meeting of the Council of Minsters will examine measures designed to counteract the possible consequences of drought. The meeting then assessed the state of preparations for spring work in agriculture. Seed supplies are better than during previous years. Supplies of artificial fertilizers are adequate. Industry has prepared sufficient quantities and reserves of domestically-manufactured plant protection mixtures. Repairs of farming machines are nearing completion.

The Government Presidium familiarized itself with a report on animal production and the meat balance sheet for this year. The pig population is slowly beginning to grow. The maintenance of the good situation in milk procurement is expected.

The Government Presidium has also approved a draft decision of the Council of Ministers on the shaping of rural living conditions. A draft amendment to the Council of Ministers decree on water companies and their unions has also been passed. The full communique from the meeting of the Government Presidium will be published in tomorrow's press.

PZPR-ZSL DECISIONS ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

AU121433 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Mar 84 p 4

["Decisions Made by the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium on the Implementation of the Resolution of the 11th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee and the ZSL Supreme Committee 'Concerning the Development of Rural Areas and Agriculture and the Achievements of the Country's Food Self-Sufficiency'"; issued in Warsaw in February 1984]

[Text] The 11th plenum of the PZPR Central Committee and the ZSL Supreme Committee, which reaffirmed and developed the basic principles of agricultural policy and initiated their implementation, was held a year ago. The plenum was followed by an increase in working contacts between the parties on the principles of mutual trust and responsibility, by the consolidation of the worker-peasant alliance and by the cooperation of workers and peasants with the intelligentsia, and by the intensification of the urban-rural ties. The primary party organizations and the ZSL circles continued to combat the political adversary, the profiteering at the cost of the state and the people, cliques, and other distortions.

THE PZPR Politburo and the ZSL Presidium reaffirm the full topicality of the 11th plenum resolution and stress the need to consistently implement it. The adopted principles and the resulting decisions and measures aimed at developing the national economy in the direction of food production have been approved by the rural people and have brought about the social and production invigoration of the rural community.

In 1983 many basic tasks mapped out by the 11th plenum resolution were implemented. That was especially so in the area of legislation, including legislation on land administration and social insurance for farmers, as well as rural, cooperative, and territorial self-government bodies. The Sejm of the PPR adopted a program for the development of agriculture and food up to 1990. A number of detailed programs of great significance for the national economy were adopted and the process of implementing these programs was initiated. That implementation has helped to increase the share of industrial production for the benefit of farming and food. However, it has still not been possible to ensure the full planned share of investments for the benefit of farming, food, and the industries associated with farming. Nor has it been possible to ensure the planned progress in land reclamation and in supplying water to rural areas. The activization of farming self-government bodies is insufficient.

On the strength of the evaluation of the present implementation of the 11th plenum resolution the PZPR Politburo and the ZSL Presidium require:

-- PZPR and ZSL cells and organizations in rural areas, socialized enterprises, institutions, and organizations responsible for the food for the nation to implement in their own areas the decisions of the 11th plenum and the proposals that stem from that evaluation and that have been reinforced by the motions and postulates submitted during the accountability-election campaigns of the PZPR and the ZSL on farming and food;

-- PZPR and ZSL members holding top functions in state and economic administration to ensure the full, honest, and punctual implementation of the tasks that result from the 11th plenum resolution and that have been detailed in the schedules issued by the PZPR Politburo, the ZSL Presidium, and the Government;

-- PZPR and ZSL members who are active in representative bodies and in farm and cooperative self-government bodies to ensure that the powers granted with a view to stimulating the social and economic militancy of the rural community are used.

The PZPR Politburo and the ZSL Presidium consider that it is of utmost importance:

1. to strengthen the role and importance of farm and cooperative self-government bodies as crucial elements of the rural areas' self-organization in the process of the socialist renewal, activization, and democratization of the rural community: Full legal foundations have been provided to this end by the law on the individual farmers' social and vocational organizations and on cooperatives. The present analysis of the activities of the rural self-government bodies shows that they do not fully use their powers. The process of reconstructing cooperative self-government bodies, of reconciling the interests of groups with the interests of society, and of eliminating cliques, poor management, and the bad treatment of producers and consumers is too slow. In its activities to date the union of farmers, agricultural circles, and farm organizations concentrated itself primarily on preserving the profitability of farm production. However, concern for rural interests also includes efforts to stimulate farmers to produce more and better crops, to develop mechanized farm services, to raise standards of farming, and to promote cultural and educational activities in villages, as well as all forms of social pledges and competition. Protecting the interests of farmers, the farm and cooperative self-government bodies must participate in social control over all institutions providing services for rural areas and farming, including farm produce procurement stations.

2. to maintain such a level of farm production profitability that will enable the rural population to make incomes in line with the principles laid down by the 11th plenum: The profitability of farm production has been maintained in the past 3 years. We should guarantee the permanency of farm production profitability and the parity of incomes by:

-- increasing the volume and effectiveness of farm production;

-- improving the effectiveness of the entire national economy;

-- rationally fixing prices on procured farm produce and on farm production means;

-- more extensively using budgetary subsidies, especially in financing biological and technological progress;

-- more extensively exploiting farm loans for farm investments and production;

-- reducing losses in farm produce transactions and processing.

It is urgently necessary to implement an integrated system of food prices by linking the prices for production means, for the procurement of farm produce, and for food in retail trade. That system should ensure that socal and vocational organizations, the producers of production means, the food producers, and the federations of consumers have the necessary say in formulating the principles by which prices and their mutual proportions are fixed.

The new principles of farm linear taxation, which do nothing to deteriorate the profitability of farm produce, should favor the rational use of land and should help improve the structure of farming.

3. to increase the speed of land reclamation and of water supplies to rural areas in order to catch up with a considerable backlog in this regard: For this reason it is necessary to increase the production capability of land reclamation enterprises and to ensure the necessary material resources. The maintenance of the present land reclamation resources should be improved through organizational and fiscal changes in water cooperatives. It is necessary to create better conditions for farmers' social initiatives and to enable them to construct their own water installations.

4. to comprehensively supply agriculture and the food economy with production means: The quantitative progress in supplying agriculture with industrial resources, especially technological resources, in 1983 should be positively evaluated. As for the structure of the production of the industries associated with agriculture, it is necessary to take into consideration, among other things, the need to eliminate the present disparity between tractors and farm machines. Special attention should be paid in the next few weeks to the task of adapting the program for developing the production of spare parts, including batteries and tires, to the need to keep tractors and machines going and improve their performance. The quality of farm machines and spare parts in production must be decisively improved. It is necessary to increase the production of machines for the food industry and for the use of chemical resources in agriculture. It is necessary to create conditions for small state, cooperative, and trade enterprises engaging in production to meet the needs of the food economy, especially in the production of equipment and tools for use in mountainous conditions.

5. to improve the use of mineral fertilizers and the supply of lime and lime-magnesite fertilizers: This requires modernizing the structure of mineral fertilizers and applying flexible principles of sales. The supply of lime fertilizers has increased, but its volume, especially the volume of the supply of lime-magnesite fertilizers, is far below the needs. This calls for increasing the production of lime and for solving transportation problems. One thing to be done in this connection is to exploit the local deposits of lime by improving economic and organizational conditions.

6. to improve fodder supplies: There is a shortage of feed, especially of high-protein feed, because of the reduced production of domestic high-protein plants and because of import restrictions. In order to improve the livestock situation it is urgently necessary to implement the comprehensive system of the production of quality feed mixtures on the basis of our own potential to cultivate protein plants. It is also necessary to supply agriculture with foreign exchange to pay for imports of high-protein feed elements.

7. to increase the effectiveness of the performance of the farm advisory services: The basic criterion of evaluating the production at the farms in their areas. It is necessary for farmers' social and vocational organizations to improve the system of motivation and to establish social control over the work done by farm services. Scientists should effectively support farm advisory services. The system of agricultural education at all levels must ensure that graduates are capable of using their training in practice.

8. to improve the flow of industrial consumer goods to rural areas: This depends on further increases in the production of those goods, on the energetic activities of trading organizations, and on the correct criteria of the distribution of those goods.

9. to further improve the systems-type solutions of the economic reform: These solutions must take full account of the specific conditions of farming and food as well as of the industries associated with farming. This also applies to the principle of implementing the law on the system of the people's councils and territorial self-government bodies. These principles are being drafted.

10. To further improve the system of the cultivation contracts for and procurement of farm produce: Cultivation contracts must be increasingly more instrumental in determining the lines and volume of farm production to meet the needs of the people and must make allowances for the increasing potential of processing and storing farm produce.

The PZPR Politburo and the ZSL Presidium require the PZPR and ZSL cells, organizations, and members to actively participate in the further consistent implementation of the 11th plenum resolution and of the resulting tasks, to oppose the demagogical actions that weaken the stabilization of the country's life, and to strengthen the forces rallied in the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth.

The PZPR Politburo and the ZSL Presidium require the PZPR and ZSL members who work at state farms and in agricultural producer cooperatives to take action with a view to making these farms and cooperatives exemplary farming centers and to promote cooperation among sectors.

The PZPR Politburo and the ZSL Presidium require all PZPR and ZSL cells, organizations, and members to improve allied cooperation in order to socially and politically stimulate the rural community in connection with the elections to the people's councils, which should become an important element of the further stabilization of the country's life.

The PZPR Politburo and the ZSL Presidium appeal to all farmers, cooperativists, state farm workers, workers and technicians in the industries associated with farming, workers providing services for rural areas and agriculture, scientists, and aktivists in engineering-technical and self-government associations to actively participate in implementing the food-for-the-nation program. At the same time, they require the PZPR and ZSL organizations active in the press, radio, and television to promote sober and objective reports for the people on the achievements and difficulties in the implementation of the 11th plenum resolution and to present positions that are in full accord with the joint farm policy.

## NOWE DROGI ARTICLE CRITICIZES ADAM SCHAFF

AU131600 Warsaw NOWE DROGI in Polish Feb 84 pp 65-78

[Jaroslaw Ladosz article: "The Party and Philosophy"]

[Excerpts] The theoretical dispute about the dictatorship of the proletariat, about the meaning and role of democracy in socialism and its relationship to bourgeois democracy, about the evolution of the role of the state and its historical significance, about the role of a communist party in a socialist state, about citizens rights, about the role of the church and believers in the struggle for and construction of socialism, about the universal features of building socialism and the methods of building it peculiar to each country, and about the extent of the experience in the construction of socialism gained in the USSR and in the socialist countries (including the theoretical value of Lenin's generalizations on this subject) is taking place not only between Eurocommunists on the one side and remaining communists on the other, but also among Marxists in Poland.

It would be naive to treat this convergence of controversies as a pure offshoot of some idea. In fact, the convergence shows that throughout the entire communist movement we are dealing with the common foundations on which the general economic, political, and ideological problems involved in switching over from capitalism to worldwide socialism rest, these problems differing from country to country depending on how far capitalism has developed or what stage the construction of socialism has reached.

Convergence shows that the communist movement urgently requires that the teachings involved in the creation of socialism and communism and which explain their various forms, both on a world scale and in individual countries, be revived and brought up to date.

The August 1980 crisis and the events of the subsequent years have revealed the extent and meaning of these disputes and have made them especially valid and meaningful.

All the problems mentioned here are part of scientific socialism (Footnote 1: The fact that Marxism and Marxist-Leninist theory consists of three parts -- the philosophy dialectic and historical materialism, Marxist political economics, and scientific socialism or communism -- is obvious. However, what is also true is that the history of the last part has been very complicated during the last 50 years and that the way the topic is handled in textbooks and popular literature is far inferior to the way in which the first two parts are handled. Scientific socialism often remains a mere slogan, sometimes a shameful one, especially in Poland. On the one hand, the attack of the bourgeosie consists mainly of questioning the value of scientific socialism, at the same time as which revisionists in our country include Marxist socialism among other social utopian ideas. On the other hand, scientific socialism is not treated as a separate subject either in schools or in party education, with the exception of the Army. Neither is there any comprehensive textbook on this subject by Polish authors. This causes an easy recurrence of all sorts of non-Marxist versions of socialism and the treating of socialism and communism as a utopia and as a collection of directives, moral and axiological ideals, or age-old and vague "principles" in which fragments of genuine Marxist thought are mixed with ideas that are alien to scientific socialism. That is also why resistance toward various anarchosyndicalist, cooperativist, social democratic, and reformist elements has been so weak during the "crisis" and why these elements have often been opposed with labels instead of being destroyed by propaganda. It is scientific socialism which reveals and checks the universal correct ways of building socialism and communism on the basis of objective assessments of the discrepancies of capitalism and of the forces created by it. Scientific socialism is also a way of mapping out the proper paths to take toward socialism on the basis of a concrete historical anaylsis of the above discrepancies and of the class forces behind these discrepancies in a given country and at a given time. Finally, scientific socialism is a criticism of treating socialism as a utopia or distorting it). The handling of these problems by communist theorists cannot be divided into "blocks." It is not as if some solutions can be provided by the Warsaw Pact communist parties, others by NATO communists, and others by the "neutral" countries. And yet the extent of the differences in the way these problems are handled is considerable. In his book "The Communist Movement at the Crossroads," [Polish philosopher Adam] Schaff questioned the universal significance not only of Lenin's entire achievements in scientific socialism (Eurocommunist theorists have also done this before him), but also most of the achievements of Marx and Engels in this theory. He regards the building of socialism in countries with "real socialism" as a mistake, and he believes that the only way out of the impasse is the expected revolution in the imperialist countries, about the closeness of which he is optimistic. His assessments have encountered an enthusiastic reception from Manuel Azcarate, who regards them as justification for the finally discovered substructure of Eurocommunism. His reception of Schaff's assessments is enthusiastic, but not without criticism. There is "only" one view of Schaff's which Azcarate does not agree with: He says it is wrong to call "real socialism" socialism (Footnote 2: See the "Preface of Manuel Azcarate" in A. Schaff's book "The Communist Movement at the Crossroads," Paris 1982, in particular page 10). In Poland, however, there are avid polemicizers with Schaff's views who say at the same time that the "correct" path to socialism was only followed up to 1948.

Scientific socialism is the direct theoretical base of the communist policy of socialist construction: It is the mainstream of socialist ideology. The struggle for scientific socialism, for its basic "principles" (as they are described today), and for their adoption by the masses is the most important front of ideological battle against bourgeois thinking.

The particular nature of the political crisis in Poland clearly shows that philosophy as a form of methodology is clearly in the foreground. Without dialectical-materialistic methodology and without constant concern for it and improvements to it there can be little or no progress in socialism and communism, which require an accurate analysis of new political and economic processes in the world. Without it the movement is condemnad to permanently overcoming its own differences by trial and error, and in politics such a method means longer suffering by the working masses and by nations with the result that the crises in the movement may repeat themselves.

But it is still not enough today to use methodology as the main way of correctly implementing the abovementioned correct paths. It is necessary to further specify how the party is meant to act: Is it meant to define subjects for research and then examine the work results of the scientists to whom it charged the research? Is it meant to behave in an institutional way and support certain methods and results? Or is it meant to turn all of the above into a domestic front of ideological battle involving the masses of party members, concentrating in mass ideological education on the dissemination and defense of the permanent achievements of scientific socialism as a permanent base for its program? The party should encourage the development of Marxist philosophy by means of sharp objective discussion without any attempts to erase differences. At the same time, the party shoould not treat with favor any particular "Marxist school" in publishing, state education, scientific institutions, and so on. This does not mean the party should be neutral. Of course the party should adopt an energetic attitude toward and intervene in the political consequences emerging during a dispute, but it should not intervene in the philosophical-methodological subject-matter of the state of affairs causing these consequences.

NB -- If we agree with the above mentioned prerequisites for the classification of the role of philosophy in the party, the communist movement, and socialism in general, then we should stop treating "dialogue" between those who consider themselves to be Marxists or are proclaimed Marxists. A program for the development and enrichment of philosophy by means of this concept of a "dialogue" simply leads -- contrary to the declarations found in ideology against "peaceful coexistence" -- to just such a "coexistence." The results of this conception of "dialogue" can only distort the very essence of Marxist philosophy.

Those who implement such a program must put ethics, the "ecumenical" values of the whole of humanity, the idea of justice, equality, and democracy in general on the central plain of Marxist philosophy. It is on the basis of this that they are urgently seeking tangential points and mutual ground with Christian philosophers. However, when they come to hard political facts, to programs of social activities -- then they make methodological tools for "improving" scientific socialism from the point of view of such a philosophy, and sometimes they simply make substitutes for the very theory of socialism and its principles. Any confrontation with "values" must -- on the basis of "ethics" -- be determined by justifying the use of this or another policy, deeming it a socialist one, and "deducing" solutions from ethical assumptions, when historical materialism has, after all, shown the deceptiveness of this deduction. Philosophy (including Marxist philosophy) is, after all, not sufficient to resolve the problems of socialism. They require, above all, sound, objective research into the social processes that caused them.

Philosophy can only supply the methodological tools for such research, but not every philosophy can. To look for the most important tools for this in ethics or axiology is to revive the old "subjective method in sociology" under a new verbal guise.

Schaff's latest book revealed the essence of this "dialogue-based" trend. In it, he stresses and declares with emphasis that, although undoubtedly correctly -- in defiance of Stalin -- one cannot immediately jump from materialist philosophy to scientific socialism. However, the author immediately adds that it is in this way that "the system of values contained in Marxist philosophy undoubtedly constitutes an important part of Marxism (that is also scientific socialism -- J.L.) and allows us to understand it correctly" (Footnote 10: A. Schaff: "Le Mouvement Communists a la Croisee des Chemins," p 147). However, a couple of pages later, in expanding on this prerequisite, he proclaims the "ecumenical" program of Christians and atheists (as well as Marxists), because these groups have common "values." The "common universe" and the common "home" of all the participators of this "ecumenism" is supposed to be the "human being" (see page 151). Here is a real field on which a dialogue as well as a united struggle can be carried out against the "Redemptor Hominis" encyclical to all Christians and Marxists, which has been underpinned by papal influence. "If, despite the considerable differences that exist between the various denominations on the issue of the way they understand the very nature of God and the teachings their religion has revealed to them, and the fact that believers come to unite around their faith in God as a supreme value, then how much easier should it be to unite people around certain values that have been deemed universal by joint agreement, although for some these values are supreme and autonomous, while for others -- they are secondary and decreed (edicts) by God" (see page 152).

In this, Schaff expresses the essence and the inevitable result of the idea of the "dialogue" itself, although such sincerity did not appeal to its other supporters, even if they had a grudge against Schaff for this. The fact that Marxist philosphy is, above all, a science about the general laws of the universe and the general methodology of the scientific study that goes hand in hand with it, that it is a materialist dialectic -- is being erased. Marxist philosophy is making axiology the center of philosophy and the way of building the theory of socialism.

This is nothing other than a new version, in a new verbal guise, of the old idea of "ethical socialism."

This is because it is also clear to Adam Schaff (as well as it had formerly been to many neo-Kant "ethical socialists"), that there can be no dialogue between materialistic and idealistic philosophy, but only diametrical opposition. This is why this kind of "dialogue" moves into the sphere of love and justice and it is here, at least, that it becomes superficially feasible. Who, for example, would refuse to say that the struggle for peace is a just one! And does acknowledging this create a division between "Christians" and "Marxists"? But as we all know, there are always many problems when it comes to making accurate definitions. Who it is that really fights for peace and who it is that deceives nations with peace slogans, is a problem that is difficult to work out. By starting with the idea of justice itself and without making a materialistic criticism of it that would reveal the class-based, historic nature and sense behind this "value," as well as the determinants of the various understandings of "justice," -- one would be lost in a circle of abstract wishes and superficial deductions.

In order to open up the road to the development and consolidation of Marxist methodology, one must also abandon philosophical "dialogue" with those who admit to Marxism. It is necessary to openly and consistently display the differences that have arisen here in Poland in addition to the basic differences between us in a very spectacular way.

An artificial and fruitless measure that we have been taking for years is "assembling" at any price the Marxist philosophy front with "Marxist anthropologists and Marxist scientists," as well as creating a "Poznan school" and a "Warsaw school of ethics," and so forth, on Polish territory.

Of course, "dialogue" in and about politics also makes sense to non-Marxist philosophers, and should, naturally, be urgently organized by the party on this platform. However, it makes no sense in methodology or gnoseology and, contrary to appearances, a "dialogue" program in philosophy by no means cultivates pluralism -- but leads to eclecticism.

The political conduct and the political attitude demonstrated in the implementation of the party line and not the publicly demonstrated theoretical-ideological (and philosophic) motives for helping implement this line determine and will determine the correctness of the membership of the Marxist-Leninist party and the evaluation of one's loyalty to the party and one's militancy in its ranks. Generally speaking, this is a truism, but the criteria by which it is applied in practice must be adjusted to the specific historical circumstances in which the party operates. Under the conditions of our political crisis these criteria have to be extended to philosophers who are party members. What we must not agree to is that those philosophers' activities in the party and in mass journalism or teaching should involve combating Marxist philosophy. Nor must we be "tolerant" toward the violations of the party political line because the violator happens to be a distinguished philosopher.

Our crisis has clearly demonstrated that the philosophers who belong to the same "Marxist schools" have found themselves on either side of the political barricades. In all those schools there were those who discarded their party cards, assumed counterrevolutionary activities, renounced Marxist philosophy, and served anticommunist propaganda. At the same time, there were in all the "schools" those who continued to defend the party, Marxism, and socialism and who fought -- more or less effectively -- for socialist renewal. It would be a sign of pedantry to search for crucial statistical differences between the "schools" insofar as political attitudes are concerned.

If the situation is like that -- and it is like that -- is it at all possible to adopt party resolutions at just any level at which the substantial questions of philosophy could be "settled" and at which decisions could be made as to who is a Marxist philosopher and who is not? Could this serve the cause of socialism and the organization of its construction by the party? Settling such questions and making such decisions is in a sense wrong, and the communist parties abandoned such attempts a long time ago. However, the situation calls for interpreting the party's "noninterference" in that sphere and for special caution in policy, while preserving the statutory links between the party and Marxism and the party's solicitude for the development of Marxist philosophy. That is why, in my view, we should avoid the publication in the official party organs and theoretical organs of articles giving a positive or negative evaluation to this or that "Marxist school" of philosophy. We should also avoid official polemics in party publications as to which school is more worthy of Marxism. The struggle for supremacy among "schools" in party publications will not help promote the unity of the party intellectuals in the struggle for the country's socialist development. Giving an "equal" and "just" access to party publications to all schools under the condition that they will put forward their arguments in only a positive manner without violating and criticizing other arguments would be the worst way of abandoning the "dialogue" among those who confess to Marxism and would intensify the confusion within the party as to the essence of Marxist philosophy. However, attempts at such a struggle for supremacy side by side with attempts to implement such "equality" do occur, albeit seldom, fortunately.

That does not mean that it is necessary to "force" ideological matters out of the party publications. On the contrary, it is necessary to increase the incidence of such matters in party publications, but this should be done along specific lines that are clearly connected with the party's current tasks. Let penetrating criticism of Schaff's distortions of scientific socialism in his "The Communist Movement at the Crossroads" be published, but not the criticism of his theory of alienation as such. That can be a criticism which uses the theory of alienation in its arguments and a criticism which uses the categories created by the "Poznan school," but in the first place that should be a meaningful criticism of the political layer of the arguments that undermine scientific socialism and not of their theoretical-methodological layer. This is in line with Engels' old maxim that one must not undermine specific arguments by generally questioning their method.

That is how I propose that strict philosophic disputes in the official party organs, including the official party theoretical organs should be taken in the present situation. What should be done is to prevent philosophical confusion in party organs and to ensure that nothing can suggest that the party supports confusion and eclecticism. What should be done is to promote the policy developed by Lenin in the Russian party in 1908. Of course, it is impossible to repeat history word for word. After all, we operate under different conditions than the Russian party at that time. The confusion in our philosophy is greater than it was among the Russian social democrats. How then is it possible under such conditions to expand and not to curtail philosophic journalism and to implement the proposed policy vis-a-vis philosophy? It is certainly possible to take various measures and to modify in practice their effectiveness and purpose. What should be done is to approve such a line. This is the main thing. Perhaps, for example, it would be worth removing the slogan "Proletarians of All Countries Unite" from the first pages of a number of our sociopolitical and cultural periodicals? That slogan suggests that the party is responsible for the contents of the matter carried by those periodicals, which often carry articles that are in conflict with the party line and are at time outright anti-Marxist. If many different periodicals published by the Workers' Cooperative Publishing House do not carry that slogan on their first pages, should TU I TERAZ, RZECZYWISTOSC, SPRAWY I LUDZIE, or POLITYKA carry it?

Given all the programmatic and personal shortcomings, it is nevertheless necessary for the party to retain a relatively massive training in Marxist philosophy. Of course, the proportions in teaching individual layers of Marxism should be preserved. The main stress in massive training should be placed on instruction in scientific socialism. Lenin often identified proletarian ideology and Marxism with scientific socialism ("...to promote proletarian ideology, the theory of scientific socialism -- that is, Marxism." "Political Agitation" and the "Class Viewpoint," Works, Vol 5, page 373). However, in our country the habit of identifying Marxism with philosophy and of regarding philosophy as the crux of socialist ideology has now become established. That is why instruction in Marxist philosophy in party schools and the consistent training of lecturers and scientific cadres versed in philosophy must be greatly strengthened (this should also be done by the Academy of Social Sciences now being organized by the PZPR Central Committee).

However, our proposals do not apply to that strengthening. They apply to the methodology of promoting the theory of socialism and communism, the methodology by which the party achieves its awareness of the class contents of its own political slogans and the slogans of its allies and opponents, and the methodology by which communist theorists and the large sections of the party aktiva interpret and produce the party line. The point in this regard is that the party refrains from dictating solutions, that it stimulates disputes and the development of ideas, and that it is not afraid of divergencies brought to light.

Philosophy is for us a private matter of the citizen vis-a-vis the socialist state, which does not mean that it is a matter of indifference to this state (or any other state). States as such are not neutral vis-a-vis philosophy. Philosophy is not a private matter for the party member vis-a-vis the party. The communist party regards only Marxist philosophy as its own. However, the issue is not just to repeat such a statement. The issue is to take specific, historical measures to ensure that that statement is consistent with reality. It is impossible to achieve that by removing people from the party because they are not true to that philosophy (although the party should make its views known about the struggle against that philosophy). It is impossible to achieve that by decrees in which party cells determine what philosophy should be. Progress can be achieved by stimulating the scientific development of the substance of that philosophy, by propagating throughout the party its achievements confirmed by the practice of history, and by using this method when analyzing the party's policy and the ways of implementing it.

## GUS RELEASES FEBRUARY PRODUCTION STATISTICS

LD142238 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] On the whole, February was beneficial in our country's economy. The latest report of the Main Statistical Office [GUS] indicates this. Industrial production was higher than a year ago. Foreign trade turnover has increased; more goods were sold, particularly non-foodstuffs. On the other hand, the procurement of pigs for slaughter was lower than in February 1983 by more than 30 percent. Here are some detailed assessments of the GUS report.

February was particularly beneficial in the extraction industry, due, above all, to a considerable rise in lignite extraction. The processing industry attained good results in a consecutive month. This, however, does not satisfy the needs of consumers of the goods produced by the processing industry. There was more copper, lead, spelter, aluminium, chemical fibers, cement, freezers, batteries, radio and television sets, tires, and footwear produced in February. On the other hand, there was less of raw steel and rolled goods, synthetic materials, washing machines, small cars, trucks, and paper than in 1983.

The level of procurement of animals for slaughter, specially pigs, causes concern. An increase in the farmers' interest in breeding piglets because of prices on the free market can be the only reason for optimism. Milk and egg procurement was decisively higher than last year. Similar conclusions can be drawn in assessing the production of the first two months on 1984.

Housing construction went through a positive phase due to the weather. Production of construction and assembly enterprises was higher than in a similar period last year by more than 15 percent. Also in January and February, employment was lower by 0.2 percent or more than 13,000 employees. An average monthly wage in January and February amounted to Z15,339 which is 26 percent higher than in February 1983.

## BRIEFS

WRITER'S UNION BOARD MEETS -- A meeting was held in Warsaw of the board of the Warsaw section of the Polish Writers' Union with Marian Wozniak, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Warsaw party committee. Discussing the situation in the writers' milieu it was recognized that it was in the interest of writers, Warsaw residents, and Warsaw authorities to use to the full the moral, creative, and intellectual potential and civic attitudes of the writers' milieu. Also reviewed were problems linked with improvement of welfare and professional conditions of writers. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 14 Mar 84 LD]

TURKISH TRADE OFFICIAL MEETS WITH CEAUSESCU

AU141904 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1838 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/3/1984 -- On March 14 President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received Ekrem Pakdemirli, minister secretary of state, head of the Treasury and Trade Department of the Republic of Turkey [titles as received] now participating in the 10th session of the Governmental Commission on Economic Cooperation Between Romania and Turkey, in Bucharest.

The guest conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu a warm friendly salute on behalf of the president of the Republic of Turkey, Kenan Evren, and wishes of new successes on the path of the country's economic and social development to the Romanian people. The Romanian head of state thanked and asked that the Turkish president be conveyed a cordial salute and best wishes, while addressing wishes of progress and welfare to the friendly Turkish people.

During the interview, that proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, the sides evoked the good relations of friendship and collaboration established and developing between Romania and Turkey following the decisions and orientations agreed upon during the Romanian-Turkish summit dialogue, and expressed the wish to expand and deepen them. They pointed out a series of measures meant to capitalize the existing possibilities in order to intensify the Romanian-Turkish cooperation in the economic, technical and scientific fields as well as in the area of trade. The sides pointed out that through the ventures established, the current session of the joint commission would contribute to developing the Romanian-Turkish relations of collaboration and cooperation, while promoting new, efficient forms of mutually advantageous cooperation.

During the interview the sides also approached certain aspects of the current international situation, pointing out the need for work to halt the arms race, for endorsement of disarmament measures, nuclear disarmament in the first place, for halting the fielding of new intermediate-range missiles in Europe, withdrawal and scrapping of the existing ones, for solving all conflicts in various zones around the world peacefully, by way of negotiations, for building a climate of peace and collaboration in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

In the context, the sides highlighted the importance of turning the Balkans into a zone of peace, collaboration, good neighborliness and understanding, free of nuclear weapons.

Received By Dascalescu

AU141905 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1843 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/3/1984 -- Constantin Dascalescu, Romanian prime minister, received, on March 14, Ekrem Pakdemirli, minister, secretary of state, head of the Treasury and Trade Department of the Republic of Turkey, who attended the works of the Romanian-Turkish Governmental Commission on Economic Cooperation. During the talk, satisfaction was expressed at the positive and growing course of the Romanian-Turkish economic, technico-scientific and cultural relations and the wish was expressed to develop these relations, in keeping with the talks and decisions made during the interviews between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Kenan Evren. Stress was laid on the large possibilities offered by the two countries' economies for the further diversification and expansion of the Romanian-Turkish economic relations, in the interests of the two friendly countries and peoples, of the cause of peace in the Balkans, in Europe and all over the world.

ANGOLAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 14 MARCH

AU141906 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1849 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/3/1984 -- Paulo Teixeira Jorge, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Angola, arrived in Bucharest on March 14, for an official visit to Romania. The Angolan guest will also head his country's delegation at the work of the fourth session of the joint Romanian-Angolan Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Industrial and Technical cooperation.

On arrival, at the Otopeni Airport, the guest was welcomed by Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, by other officials.

IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER VELAYATI ARRIVES

AU142026 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/3/1984 -- At the invitation of the Romanian minister of foreign affairs and in answer to the official visit he paid to Iran, Dr. 'Ali Akbar Velayati, minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, arrived in Bucharest on Wednesday evening, at head of a delegation, to pay an official visit to Romania for an exchange of views on bilateral questions of common interest.

At the Otopeni Airport, the guests were welcomed by Stefan Andrei, Romanian foreign minister, by other officials.

REPORTAGE ON SPILJAK'S ACTIVITIES IN AUSTRIA

Visits Parliament, City Hall

LD150020 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2125 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] Vienna, March 14 (TANJUG) -- Presidency of Yugoslavia President Mika Spiljak today, Wednesday, visited the Austrian parliament and exchanged information with National Chamber President Anton Benya on the functioning of the legislatures of the two neighbouring countries.

The Austrian side showed interest in the functioning of the Assembly of Yugoslavia and, particularly, of the assemblies of the six Yugoslav republics and two provinces.

At the close of the meeting with Spiljak, Benya stated the conviction mutual relations would continue to develop successfully.

Spiljak also called at the Vienna City Hall where he was cordially welcomed by Mayor Leopold Graz who acquainted him about the problems and prospects of Vienna as a cultural and economic centre of this part of Europe. Today Spiljak at his residence also received representatives of the Slovenian and Croatian minorities, with whom he had a talk of some length. At the Yugoslav Embassy in Vienna, Spiljak met with representatives of the clubs and associations of Yugoslavia temporarily employed in Austria. Spiljak spoke to them about his visit to Vienna and suggested that they should foster the bonds and cooperation with Austrian trade unions.

Talks With Benya, Sinowatz

AU142036 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Radivoj Rabrenovic report from Vienna]

[Text] The basic mutual assessment of the talks conducted by the Yugoslav delegation in Vienna -- it is led, as is known, by Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency -- is that there are no insurmountable obstacles in Yugoslav-Austrian relations. This means that the relations are good, but they may further develop. All the problems that were discussed in principle yesterday were once again examined in separate talks today.

Mika Spiljak met Anton Benya, president of the National Council and shortly afterwards Federal Chancellor Fred Sinowatz. Our president stated to a group of our reporters and in an interview to Austrian television that he and the federal chancellor looked for what unites the two countries and what encourges good relations.

Lazar Mojsov and Vlado Klemencic also talked on these matters with Herbert Salcher, Austrian finance minister. More precisely, Yugoslavia wants to balance its trade through exports, but the Austrians wish that tourism earnings also be taken into consideration. Our neighbors are offering a blueprint of a higher level of economic cooperation through industrial cooperation, which causes problems for Yugoslavia because Austrian equipment is very expensive for us. In addition, one must find solutions for capital transfers arising from such cooperation. In any case, these are no great obstacles and it may be said that political agreement exists on both sides to eliminate them.

The construction of the Karavanke Tunnel [between the two countries] was also discussed. The project is attractive, but it is too expensive for the present. The estimate is about 7 billion schillings.

As regards the position of the Slovene and Croatian minorities in Austria -- Mika Spiljak received their representatives today -- the Yugoslav side does not take this item off the agenda. The Austrian side keeps remarking that the existence of all minorities constitutes an enrichment of Austrian culture. This approach has a folklore hue and it does not satisfy either the minorities or our side.

Finally, our workers in Austria feel secure for the time being. Austrian firms will not dismiss our workers, and the unemployment rate in our neighboring country is one of the lowest in Europe.

As regards the international situation, it was noted that the two countries have close or similar views on many questions of international security, which after all is conditioned by the international position of nonaligned Yugoslavia and neutral Austria.

Let us say in conclusion that Mika Spiljak and the members of the Yugoslav delegation will visit Graz tomorrow, and will thus conclude their visit to neighboring Austria.

Spiljak Toast at 14 Mar Dinner

LD142157 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1528 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Excerpts] Vienna, 14 Mar (TANJUG) -- Today Austrian Chancellor Dr Fred Sinowatz and his wife, Hermi, gave a formal dinner in honor of Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, and his wife, Stefa.

The dinner was attended by President of the Republic Kirchschlaeger and his wife; Foreign Minister Lanc, Finance Minister Salcher, and other members of the government, as well as Dr Mock, leader of the opposition People's Party; President of the Federal Chamber of Commerce and Industry Sallinger; President of the National Bank Dr Koren; and high parliamentary representatives, party officials, and Foreign Ministry officials.

From the Yugoslav side, the dinner was attended by the members of the delegation, Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Vlado Klemencic, federal secretary for finance; Milorad Pesic, Yugoslav ambassador to Vienna; and others.

During the dinner, which was held in a very cordial atmosphere, the host and his high-ranking guest, who continued this morning's 2-hour talks, exchanged toasts.

In his toast, Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, expressed his pleasure "because of our, so to speak, frequent meetings in recent times. They show that in this spirit of neighborliness, our personal contacts, also at the highest levels, have become part of the Yugoslav-Austrian reality."

"By stressing my satisfaction with the useful and meaningful exchange of views that I had with President Kirchschlaeger and now with you, Mr Sinowatz, I have in mind the mutual readiness to continue on the road which has brought us to the present level of good-neighborly relations and cooperation," Spiljak emphasized.

"I believe that this Yugoslav-Austrian meeting and your recent visit to Yugoslavia will give an important impetus to the promotion of mutual cooperation, especially economic. There are, of course, also many other joint activities that can raise our relations to a still higher qualitative level. There are still many untried areas of joint work in the historic and cultural traditions that link our peoples.

Numerous other meetings also contribute to the rapprochement and acquaintance, strengthening of confidence, and opening of roads of cooperation between our peoples.

"It is in keeping with these aims that we also see the readiness expressed by your government to ensure all rights embodied in the state treaty to sections of the Yugoslav peoples who live in Austria -- the Slovene and Croatian national minorities -- and thus to ensure conditions for further free national development and integrity. We confidently expect the results of the dialogue between the Austrian Government and the representatives of these minorities.

"We must not lose sight of the fact, especially today, that the results of the Yugoslav-Austrian relations are also reflected outside our bilateral frameworks. Our continent and the world as a whole have enjoyed the benefits of detente for too short a period of time. In order to revive the letter and spirit of Helsinki, it is especially important that there is an impulse from Europe where the bloc contradictions and armed arsenals are the greatest. The resumption of the Vienna talks on the reduction of conventional weapons gives hope, but full confidence in better prospects can only be produced by parallel negotiations on nuclear disarmament. Thus our two and other neutral and nonaligned countries in Europe have a great obligation to build the necessary atmosphere of agreement-making and cooperation. The Stockholm conference is a new opportunity to live up to this task.

"The need for action to preserve peace and security is felt by all governments and nations of the world. Nonaligned socialist Yugosalvia resolutely strives against force, intervention, and all other interference in the internal affairs of other countries, for the right of every people to choose its own road, for equal cooperation, and peaceful agreement-making in the world. This is also our stance in advocating the solution of all hotbeds of crisis, especially the Middle East crisis, because of its dangers. Our support for the initiative to create a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans is also based on our convictions.

"The international economic problems, which threaten to provoke unpredictable instability in the world, also demand urgent action. I am certain that our two countries will hitherto make joint efforts to give these problems due priority and global attention on the international plane," Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, said in conclusion of his toast.

Summary of Meetings

LD150004 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2106 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] Vienna, March 14 (TANJUG) -- Presidency of Yugoslavia President Mika Spiljak and Austrian Federal Chancellor Fred Sinowatz today, Wednesday, conferred for two hours alone, without their aides attending. During the talks, as Spiljak stated afterwards, "an atmosphere was created, which should significantly contribute to the development of relations between the two neighbouring countries."

In a talk with the Yugoslav reporters covering his visit, Spiljak said that the talks with Federal Chancellor Sinowatz "were substantive and interesting and covered a whole range of questions of Austrian-Yugoslav relations."

Spiljak said that the questions discussed in principle with Austrian Federal President Kirchschlaeger yesterday were given a more concrete form in the talks with Federal Chancellor Sinowatz today.

"Priority was given to the points that link the two countries, while the ways and means to remove obstacles in the relations also were discussed," Spiljak made it clear.

At the talks today, the two sides also dealt fairly extensively with the international situation, especially East-West relations. The two sides expressed concern over the present situation, and noted that their views had many things in common.

The plenary meeting of the delegations, also held today, largely concentrated on bilateral questions. Yugoslavia stressed the importance of having commodity trade balanced off, and pointed out the need for superior forms of economic cooperation.

The Austrian side stated the readiness to participate in the Bern package of financial support to the Yugoslav economic stabilization programme, as it did last year. Quite a number of ideas regarding industrial cooperation were put forth and will be carefully studied. The Austrian side noted that its national economy was still in the process of recovery.

Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Lazar Mojsov and his Austrian counter-part Erwin Lanc, during a separate meeting today, discussed East-West relations, cooperation of the European non-aligned and neutral countries in Madrid and Stockholm and, in particular, the revival of detente.

KOSOVO PRESIDENCY HEAD ADDRESSES YOUTH MEETING

LD101755 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1554 GMT 10 Mar 84

[Excerpts] Klotkot Banja, 10 Mar (TANJUG) -- The 2-day consultative meeting of presidents and secretaries of municipal conferences of the Kosovo Socialist Youth Federation [SSO] ended in Klokot Banja today with the adoption of conclusions on young people's future tasks in the sphere of political and economic stabilization.

Having noted that it is good that the youth leadership of Kosovo had decided to hold this meeting and that the discussion concerned immediate tasks, Sefcet Jasari, president of the Kosovo Presidency, stressed that young people prevail in the population structure of Kosovo; therefore he concluded that the obligations of the young are great, and that the time has come for them to prove themselves in action to stabilize the political, security, and economic situation. Only in this way will young people play their role and become a decisive factor in resolving the problems existing in their ranks and in society. The LC and other progressive forces must participate in a more committed way to the actions of the young people and be more orientated toward them. Obligations do not end with assessing and presenting the situation -- something which we are not immune to -- but this should be followed by an ideopolitical struggle to change the situation in a positive sense.

Speaking of the young people's work content and methods, Sefcet Jasari said that there is no interest in young people's actions in some environments. The young do not need empty (?speeches) and formalism but real subjects and issues raised at the right time, when the situation can be changed, and at the moment neither action nor interest on the part of the young is absent.

Speaking about bureaucratism, Jasari said that he has the impression that this is increasing and becoming an obstacle to the development of self-management; it is narrowing the space of the decision-making process in which the working man should be the decisive factor. Thus, in some environments, essential issues -- housing policy, employment -- are still decided by narrow groups, and this is impermissible.

Speaking of the political situation in the province, Jasari said that good results have been achieved and that we should work on this on a long-term basis. However, there can be no complete political stabilization as long as we do not stabilize the situation in education, because it, as he said, is the greatest source of Albanian nationalism, irredentism, and other nationalisms, the enemy of our system. In this, the young people -- through their cultural, sports, and other manifestations and labor drives, where young people get together -- have a great obligation, and they can and must make their full contribution to strengthening brotherhood, unity, and togetherness, Jasari stressed.

The struggle to prevent the migration of Serbs and Montenegrins must be waged at the grassroots, and the results achieved thus far are a good basis for this. We expect great help from the young in creating a climate of mutual trust, Jasari said. What we expect from the Serbs and Montenegrins is greater confidence in our strength, and from the young, to exert a greater influence in their families to stay where they are and to fight together against the common enemy. We must create a climate in which not only would nobody think of emigrating, but also one in which those who have emigrated would return to their homes. This process has begun, and the task of every environment is to have a concrete program for these purposes, the president of the Kosovo Presidency stressed.

At today's consultative meeting, Sefcet Jasari also spoke to the leaders of Kosovo's young people about the need for greater intramunicipal cooperation by the young, as well as farther afield; about negative phenomena in society, particularly economic crime which is on the increase; and about enemy propaganda from neighboring Albania, which is not abating.

## SLOVENE PAPERS CRITICIZE DJURANOVIC, OTHERS

AU062101 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3/4 Mar 84 p 2

[J. Pjevic article: "Writing as Slander"]

[Text] The "radical-vanguard" editors of MLADINA, organ of the Socialist Youth Federation of Slovenia, were praised by most members of the Editorial Council, (which refused to accept the resignation of Mile Setinc as chief editor), for the support extended to the ugly understanding of satire and humor which is advocated and applied in daily practice by PAVLIHA's [the Slovene satirical weekly] responsible editor and to "fighters" for "unlimited freedom of journalism." After that, these editors first attacked the Winter Olympic Games in Sarajevo, (at the time when the games were still held), then they gave "a lesson" to the president of the SFRY Presidency how he should, or how he should not, behave when he represents our country abroad. Only then did they "discover" this week that our cadre policy and the election system serve the consolidation of the administrative and the political-administrative apparatus in appointing incompetent and compromised people to responsible posts.

The nomination of Veselin Djuranovic for member of the SFRY Presidency from Montenegro served then as a "proof that our cadre policy and election system serve the consolidation of the administrative-political hierarchy and bureaucracy. In the editorial entitled "The Case of Djuranovic" (which was also used to advertise the newspaper on television), MLADINA writes that our social and electoral system cannot be compared at all with the Western electoral kitchen, but that in this Western kitchen a compromised politician does not have the slightest or any chance of success, that our cadre and electoral policies "pay hardly any importance to the personal qualities (capabilities, and so forth) of candidates," while the Western electoral system attaches great importance to them.

Besides, our system has no "degradation" or rather, according to MLADINA, "a true degradation, which is very rare and which as a rule is implemented only on the lower levels, functions primarily as a warning to the others in hierarchy." Therefore, according to MLADINA, the system is not good because it is not directed at degrading the personality. To illustrate that this is not done in our country, it mentions "the case of Djuranovic" who "in this connection appears as a candidate who, true, is not the only person responsible for the current economic situation, but who really bears a large share of this responsibility, or rather should bear." "Everything that we have said, MLADINA generously concludes, "does not at all challenge Montenegro's sovereignty in nominating its candidates."

In the attack on Veselin Djuranovic and certain republican officials, MLADINA was also joined by PAVLIHA, more correctly by its responsible editor Bogdan Novak and his supporters who forced Milos Mikeln, outstanding writer of humorous and satirical articles, to submit his resignation as chief editor and director of the PAVLIHA Work Organization. Under a mask of parody on the new pornographic weekly KAJ (which was launched by Maribor Vecer with the aim of quickly improving its financial position), Bogdan Novak and his supporters published a special pornographic-satirical newspaper JAK, which reminds one of Jak Koprivc, president of the Association of Slovene journalists, which as a founder of PAVLIHA initiated the procedure to relieve Novak of his post as responsible editor.

In its "heroic, vanguard-like" JAK, PAVLIHA carries several "jokes" which are full of vengeance and which besmirch the names and personalities of Jak Koprivc, Franc Setinc, and other officials. It also carries next to each other photographs of former Polish Premier Jaroszewicz and Veselin Djuranovic.

For Jaroszewicz it writes that deputies of the Polish Sejm discussed his responsibility for large debts abroad, and for Djuranovic it says that the SR of Montenegro nominated him for member of the SFRY Presidency "although he was the president of the Yugoslav Government at the time when our country's debts had increased by some $10 billion." This tasteless and slanderous writing of PAVLIHA was sharply condemned by Milan Meden, chief editor of Ljubljana DNEVNIK in a commentary entitled "Why KAJ?" This "vanguard-like and radical" writing of MLADINA and PAVLIHA deserves to be condemned. However, in this connection, the question arises of the responsibility of those social organs that have thus far taken a tolerant attitude toward this destructive activity or that have even tacitly encouraged it. The question of responsibility also arises of those who first "initiated" a debate on the agreement reached between two of our organizations of associated labor with an American firm during the visit of the SFRY president to the United States and "the case of Djuranovic," against whose nomination also other Ljubljana newspapers (and not only MLADINA and PAVLIHA) have written.

## BRIEFS

PRC ECONOMIC TIES -- Beijing, March 5 (TANJUG) -- China is prepared to buy from Yugoslavia at least 100 thousand tonnes of steel a year over the next ten years, with payment in hard currency, Chinese Vice-Premier Yao Yilin told a visiting delegation of Yugoslav industrial and trade representatives here today (Monday). The delegation is headed by Vice-President of the Yugoslav Chamber of the Economy Nikola Filipovic. If realized, the deliveries would amount to about 300 million dollars. The Yugoslav delegation also discussed promotion of the two countries' trade and economic cooperation with four other government ministers and prominent industrial and trade representatives of China. Contracts on Yugoslav participation in the reconstruction of a number of Chinese enterprises are understood to have been signed. Offers were also put forward for the participation of Yugoslavia's economy in the development of Chinese iron and steel industry, non-ferrous metallurgy and other branches of the economy. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1651 GMT 5 Mar 84 LD]